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ONLY.

Only an envelope stamped and sealed,
As a thousand envelopes are,
That the busy mail clerks daily wield
And brand with the government scar.

And little the weary postman guessed,
As he handed it in through the door,
What slumbering thoughts would be waked in my breast
By the missive he lightly bore.

And yet it is so, and the old thoughts rise
As they oft' have—so often before—
And pour from my bosom a torrent of sighs
As I scan the envelope o'er.

For ah, 'twas a delicate girlish hand
That fashioned this dainty address,
And often my eyes have tenderly scanned
The marks of her pen's caress.

And well may my warm sighs drench the air,
For do I not know that she—
She who is gentle and young and fair—
Has been thinking and dreaming of me.

And it matters not—but I'll mention it here,
Though some might have kept it still—
That the maid is my laundryman's young cashier,
And the missive an unpaid bill.

—Chicago News.

A SCIENTIFIC DEDUCTION

BY ALFRED O. ELDEN.

No; I do not think we intended to run away! It certainly was not premeditated, but merely a chain of uncontrollable circumstances, at least, for two boys of our age. However, you shall judge for yourself.

I was 13, and my brother 15 years of age. Walter's tastes were decidedly different from mine. He was very quiet by nature, caring but little for outdoor sports and games dear to the heart of most boys. He was a born scholar and bookworm. A volume of Dickens and a comfortable chair were, to him, far more alluring than the hottest game of baseball that ever gladdened the heart and distorted the fingers of Young America.

For myself, I was—well, just an ordinary boy with, perhaps, more than the average amount of youthful schemes. The advent of a circus in our little town fully convinced me that nature had intended me for a trapeze performer, consequently my dear mother, always my confidante and sympathizer, had no peace of mind until a costume of many and wonderful colors was designed and completed. She had a natural talent for realizing the wants of a boy. No matter what manner of garb was desired, she was always equal to the emergency, and many and startling were the garments evolved from her resourceful brain, to meet the numerous demands of my youthful fancies.

My acrobatic ambitions were brought to an abrupt termination by the trapeze bar breaking while I was in the middle of a wild gyration. I dropped very suddenly, and also very forcibly, landing on top of my head on the hard floor, and giving me the impression that my cranium must be driven in, entirely out of sight betweeen my shoulders. I think it was nearly four weeks before I could turn my neck without turning my entire body.

It was about a month after this episode, and the family eat had fully recovered from the fit into which she had been seared when I struck, that I became interested in pedestrianism. A cousin from Boston came down for a two weeks' vacation from his studies, and an opportunity to fill his lungs with pure country air. He was a big, strong fellow, a freshman in Harvard, and enthusiastic over all athletic sports, so when I observed that every morning, rain or shine, he invariably was out for a two or three-mile constitutional, just as an appetizer for his breakfast, he said, it fired the spark of my somewhat abated athletic ambitions into fierce flame again. If imitation is sincerest flattery, my big cousin ought certainly to have felt greatly flattered, for now every morning found me pacing off miles, and adding to my fund of already vigorous health.

I had been endeavoring for a week or more to enthuse some of the benefits to be derived from this morning spin into my brother; and at last, by my persistent efforts, one evening I aroused his interest enough to exact from him a promise to accompany me on the following morning, and if it proved agreeable, perhaps on every morning. It did not prove agreeable, as you will observe.

He showed up, faithful to his promise, bright and early, but absolutely refused to start without his breakfast. There was nothing to do but wait for it, and it proved fortunate that we did so.

At last, about half-past seven, we got under way, after casually mentioning to our parents that we were going for a walk.

A pleasant course, and one which we quickly agreed upon, was over what was known as the old hen-scratcher road. Two miles along this route would bring us to Cedar bridge, where the road crossed a small stream. Here we planned to stop and rest a short while, then return, making a nice four-mile jaunt. Had these original plans been carried out, all would have been well, but alas! who ever heard of two boys of our age doing things properly?

We reached Cedar bridge in good marching order, but instead of returning as planned, we decided to keep on a short distance further, or far enough to enable us to say we had walked five miles. Then some evil genius prompted my brother to suggest walking to East pond, a favorite resort fully six miles beyond us.

I always thought that he planned on giving me all the walking I wanted, relying on the strength of his maturer age to carry him through. He failed to take into consideration, however, that I was in active training. Two weeks' practice had given me a good wind and hardened up my muscles, so that I was in really excellent form. Our only fears were that we might be a little late for dinner, and that our parents might worry.

But taking out a pencil and paper, Walter figured out to our entire satisfaction that two boys, having traveled three miles in 45 minutes, should cover six miles more in at least two hours.

As it was then but 8:30, he showed me by "scientific deduction" (he was always great at things like that) that we should have no difficulty whatever in reaching the pond by 10:30.

Strangely enough, we did not stop to consider the possibility of our growing tired, and not being able to keep up the brisk pace we had cut out for the first few miles, and in the cool of the morning.

But as the sun rose higher, and commenced to beat down on the dry, dusty road, we saw that we were in for a scorcher. The heat was something awful. Our brisk walk had long since changed to a dogged shamble, and rests became frequent and of longer duration. We were also falling far short of the schedule time, as computed by Walter's "scientific deduction," and we saw very plainly that we were in a scrape.

Neither would turn back, however, although I think if either had proposed giving it up, the other would only too gladly have acceded to the proposition. It was a case of "one's afraid, and the other dassent," both of us hesitating to be the first one to cry baby, so we went on. My poor brother was limping painfully, unaccustomed to such exertion, and exhausted by the heat of the July day. I would have been in fairly good condition, had I not chosen this particular day to "break in" a pair of baseball shoes.

You all remember how the boys used to wear those delusions of canvas and leather, and also a habit they had of slipping up and down at the heel, owing to a peculiarity of construction. This pair of mine was no exception to the general run and had slipped and rubbed until two beautiful blisters rewarded their efforts, making it simply torture for me to walk.

At last I took them off, and walked in my stocking feet until there were no feet left to walk in, then it became my own feet. How I wished and longed for the calloused pedal extremities of the bare-footed urchins I had often ridiculed. I will not dwell on the painful subject. It brings a too vivid recollection of the suffering, even at this distant date.

Everything must come to an end however, and when finally we could see the clear water of the pond glistening through the trees ahead, I think I could have reconciled myself to my affliction, had it not been for a premonition of distracted parents searching for lost boys. The gentleman who kept the hotel at the pond acted the part of a ministering angel when we presented our case to him. It being past three o'clock, you can imagine that we had developed quite a healthy appetite, but an account of stock, quickly taken, showed our joint assets to be just seven cents, not very encouraging surely for two half-starved boys, but our sympathetic landlord stood by us nobly, when we informed him who we were, for he knew our father, and what a dinner he set out for us!

If my bare and swollen feet caused some little amusement among the guests, it did not detract from my appetite, and Walter was certainly not too tired to eat. We felt much better after our dinner, and would have started immediately on the return tramp, but our landlord would not hear of it until we had rested. He let us take one of his rowboats, and, pulling around to a little cove, we had a refreshing swim. We were both feeling pretty nervous over the sequel, however, and decided postponement could not lessen the evil, and would only make matters worse. So returning the boat, and thanking our kind-hearted host again, and promising to send him the money for our dinners we struck out on that weary homeward march.

How we ever got there I do not know. My blistered feet were evidently in a state of temporary insensibility, as they gave me very little pain, but I felt there must be a sweet hereafter in store for them on the morrow. Walter was pretty nearly gone, and stops were necessarily called every few minutes.

It was now dark, and our state of mind was far from enviable.

The old town clock was just striking ten when our front gate opened and two dust and travel-stained pedestrians dragged themselves wearily up over the front steps and walked in upon a circle of woe-begone mourners.

In a second we were hugged and kissed by about ten different women, who had come in to comfort our nearly crazed mother, who, as mothers will, imagined every conceivable manner of misfortune, and she fully expected to see our lifeless bodies brought in at any moment.

Father had secured two teams, and, with another gentleman, had been scouring the country since four o'clock that afternoon, and now half the village were making preparations for a thorough search, when in we walked. They were so glad to see us again alive and well that father did not have the heart to punish us, thinking, no doubt, as he glanced at Walter asleep in his chair, and then at my bare feet, that we were already punished enough.

I believe the next day he did forbid us to leave our yard for a week, but this was a very mild sentence, as neither of us was in a condition to do much walking for that length of time.—Golden Days.

Jamaica Folk Lore Sayings.

Ebery day bucket go da well, one day bottom drop out.

What cost notin git good weight.

Patient man drive jackass.

One time fool no fool, two time fool him da fool.

When towel turn tablecloth, dere's no bearin' wid it. (Directed against codfish aristocracy.)

Me dead hog a' ready, me no min hot water.

When cow tail cut off, God Almighty brush fly fi him. (Apparently another way of saying: "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.")

Spit in de sky it fall in your face. (A maxim of prudence.)

Big blanket mek men sleep late.

Too much sit down broke trousers.

Shut mout', no catch fly. (A plea for silence.)—Journal of American Folk Lore.

Bird and Balloon.

If by any means a bird attained the lightness of a balloon it could not fly. A balloon drifts with every gust; steering is impossible, the wind chooses its course. The bird-balloon, as light as the wind and as strong as iron, is a figment of the imagination.

Elephant's Sense of Smell.

Sense of smell in an elephant is so delicate that when in a wild state it can scent an enemy at a distance of 1,000 yards.

MEXICO'S BOUNDARY.

The Mexicans Claim the United States is Trespassing.

Heavy Damages Are Claimed Therefor — The Circumstances Upon Which the Claim Is Based.

Along no inconsiderable portion of its course the Rio Grande constitutes the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. Until within a few years the Rio Grande served the purposes of a boundary line very creditably and satisfactorily, but recently the settlers in Colorado and New Mexico (away up stream) have taken so much water out of the river for the purposes of irrigation that the old boundary line becomes obliterated during the dry season, and this has made so much trouble for the Mexicans that their government claims of the United States $22,000,000 damages.

The circumstances upon which they base this heavy claim for damages may be briefly summed up as follows: From the neighborhood of El Paso, extending about 90 miles down the river, there is a valley about 15 miles wide and since the river has got into the habit of going dry every summer it has cut many different and widely diverging channels with the advent of flood water. In this way the international boundary has been practically obliterated as far as this valley, 15 miles wide and 90 miles long, is concerned. This has led to endless complications as to national jurisdiction, and finally to a condition of utter lawlessness. In addition to this, the Mexicans claim that for some 200 years they have been cultivating the lands of this valley on their side of the boundary which were made very fertile and productive by irrigation from the waters of the Rio Grande, but since the river has been systematically and continuously robbed of its waters by the American settlers of Colorado and New Mexico just at the season when the water was needed for irrigation, this valley below El Paso has become a sterile desert, absolutely worthless for agricultural purposes. They claim that the Mexicans have a prior claim to the water of the Rio Grande, as they were using it for purposes of irrigation 200 years ago, but now they have been robbed not only of the water, but of the international boundary line, and, indirectly, of law and order in the valley referred to.

In view of all this they set up a claim for $22,000,000 damages, but they also propose the terms of a compromise. The proposal is that the United States should build what has lately figured in the news of the day as the "international dam." This dam will (if built) be located about two and one-half miles above El Paso, where the heights which inclose the canyon-like valley of the Rio Grande just above El Paso converge so nearly that a dam 600 feet long will connect them. This dam, to serve the purpose for which it has been designed, should be 600 feet long and about 70 feet high, and will, when completed, cost about $1,000,000. Such a dam will it is estimated, create an immense reservoir 15 miles long by four miles wide, or about four times as large as any artificial reservoir now in the existence. This will hold all the surplus water of the Rio Grande at flood time, and this accumulation will not only be ample for irrigation of the arid lands in the valley below it on both sides of the boundary, but furnish a supply of water sufficient to hold the channel of the river by a moderate but continuous flow all through the dry season. In this way the demands of the Mexicans for damages can be satisfied, the international boundary maintained, law and order restored in that valley below El Paso, and the lands on the American as well as the Mexican side of the valley furnished with an ample supply of water for purposes of irrigation.—Buffalo Express.

PERSONAL PICK-UPS.

Queen Victoria now rules 367,000,000 people, a greater number than has ever before acknowledged the sovereignty of either a king, queen or emperor.

The favorite team of the emperor of Germany is a pair of chestnuts, one of which was raised in Susquehanna, Pa. The other came from Binghampton, N. Y.

John Quinn, a Louisville policeman, weight 245 pounds, was married the other day to Miss Mary E. Smith, who weighs more than 200 pounds. They are the heaviest bridal couple of the year in Louisville.

Three aching teeth so annoyed Isaac H. Ivins, of Camden, N. J., that he said: "I'll have them out, though their removal kills me." A dentist extracted them, causing a shock which resulted in a fatal attack of heart failure.

Mr. Hansen, a Norwegian trader, has left Irkutsk for northern Siberia, where he will investigate the recent rumors about Dr. Nansen, and see if the stores left for him by Baron Toll on the New Siberia islands are still intact.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is still handsome, but visibly older in face and manner. Those who know him say that he now has no thought of the Spanish or any other throne, and that the subject of pretendership is distasteful to him.

GAY FRANCE.

It is illegal in Montpelier, France, to wrap food in any but white paper, or paper made of straw.

Marseilles has just completed its drainage system, on the model of that of Paris, at a cost of 33,000,000 francs.

The city of Paris has spent $20,000 at the Salon this year in buying pictures, $2,600 being the largest price paid.

A gang of 21 burglars has just been arrested in Paris, which in the last three years had committed more than 200 burglaries. They were admirably organized, never used violence and made a specialty of robbing churches and priests' houses. The chief of the band is believed to be in the United States.

He Found It Out.

The Wife—John, didn't you feel like a fool when you proposed to me?

The Husband—No; but I was one.—Life.

—It is easy to learn something about everything, but difficult to learn everything about anything.—Emmons.

GUMBO.

BY WILLIAM P. BROWN.

Squire Mugle was tall and cadaverous. The "boys" in Habersham often called him "Meechin' Mugle" because, though locally prominent, and well to do, he wore an aspect as of one always looking for forebearance and toleration rather than expecting honor and respect.

One felt a sort of pity at sight of his hollow-chested, angular form, which was somewhat neutralized by doubt, however, when one noted certain hard lines of minor expression that seemed to denote the possession of more forbidding attributes.

His wife was dead, and he lived in a large, tumble-down house, two miles from the little Georgia town of Habersham. When the civil war came on he sold his negroes, retaining only Gumbo to assist in looking after his impoverished plantation. His neighbors flouted him as being a unionist, for preferring Yankee gold to good negroes. But slave property was growing uncertain; gold was sure, and secret hiding places plentiful.

Gumbo was short, wheezy and timorous. Why the squire kept him, the least commercially valuable of his slaves, was wondered at; but the squire knew, reasoning shrewdly with himself.

"If I lose Gumbo," he would say, "I lose nothing much but a fat bag of nuisance. The rest of my niggers were worth their price."

Nevertheless, when the squire rose one night and hid his gold anew under a great hearth-stone in the kitchen, he saw a sight that made him, for the moment, repent having retained Gumbo to torment and wait upon him. That sable worthy, barefooted and in shirt and drawers, was staring at his old master from the doorway, while each hair of his kinky head seemed to be slowly straightening.

A devilish transformation convulsed Squire Mugle's face. Dashing down his candle, he sprang forward and seized Gumbo by the throat, as he stood in the pale moonlight streaming down from without.

"Did you see it?" he hissed, fairly choking with passion.

Gumbo gasped, gurgled, and at last managed to say: "Didn't see nuttin', 'ceptin' you, marse."

Squire Mugle slowly loosened his grip, tightened it again, then took his hand away, hesitatingly.

Gumbo knew! Where else could he hide his money? This spot was handy—right under his fingers, so to speak. He desired no distant swamp or hollow with tell-tale tree marks, as a place to be hunted for or forgotten, as the case might be. He loved his gold with a warm, personal affection. Next to the joy of handling it was the feeling that it was near by, unseen, yet felt, as by a sort of delicious sixth sense—dead to most people, yet psychologically alive to misers and lovers.

But Gumbo gazed at his old master with something like moisture in his little eyes. He was wounded to the quick by the nature of the squire's evident suspicion, and he bore the latter's scrutinizing look unflinchingly, though with an aspect of reproach. The squire seized Gumbo by the chin, raised the black face and glanced at it harder than ever. Then he released the negro and sighed.

"I will trust you," he said, at length. "But if you speak, or even think much about what you have seen and heard, you are a dead nigger.

One night a band of bushwhackers descended upon them, for the neighboring mountains were full of these pests then. They were a set of compound rascals, clad indiscriminately in blue and gray, and equally a curse to both confederate and union sympathizers. They served Mammon wherever the aid of rope, bullet or lash could invoke that deity from the curious hiding-places wherein war-stricken families bestowed their valuables.

The squire was routed out, but stood protestingly on his dignity. He had but a few head of poor cattle left, too poor even for army beef.

"Durn yer stock, old man!" said the leader. "We want yer money, so rush aroun' and git it up."

Gumbo stood quaking behind his master. Though not above pilfering the squire's tobacco, or rifling some henroost when fare was hard, he was faithful to that one great trust concerning what lay under the hearth-stone.

"Is-dey unyunners er is dey rebs, marse?" he whispered.

"It makes no difference. They are thieves—so hush up. My all is in your keeping, Gumbo. H-s-s-h!"

One of the men, approaching from behind, laid a hand on Gumbo's shoulder.

"I'll bet this nigger knows where it is," he remarked. "We've hearn 'bout you and yer one man, squire. Yer've got money hid away and we're jes' goin' ter hev it—eh, boys?"

An echo of assent from the others followed, and the man continued:

"I also hearn what yer said to this nigger jes' now. So, out with the seads er we'll find a way ter make him talk."

"Boys," exclaimed the leader, "it's cold work palaverin' out here! Tote ther squire inter the kitchen. I see thar's a fire in thar."

Once all were inside, some pine knots were thrown on the embers, then the leader unwound a coil of rope from his waist.

"Zeb," he commanded, "you and Tom go and cut some hick'ries."

Two men left the room. Gumbo's teeth chattered with fear and cold, for he was again clad only in a shirt and drawers.

"I'll give yer two minutes ter tell, squire. After thet we takes other means thet yer won't be apt ter like so well."

"Meechin' Mugle" had planted himself on the hearth-stone, over his idol.

"Gentlemen," said he, "you are troubling your sleeves for nothing. Don't we look poor enough? There is meal in the corner, a little corn in the cellar and a side or two of bacon. That is all—isn't it, Gumbo?"

"Fo' Gord, yes, marse! We-uns makes coffee outen co'n, an' rubs oak ashes on de meat in placer salt—"

"Shet up, will yer!" roared the leader. "Two minutes are about up. Boys, grab thet cussed nigger."

Gumbo was seized by practiced hands. Before he really realized what was happening to him, he was swinging to a joist by the thumbs, with his toes barely touching the floor. His groans and entreaties were pitiful, yet he would tell nothing. The squire raved helplessly, from his station on the hearth. Finally Gumbo's head fell to one side and his jaws hung loose.

"Lower him down," ordered the leader. "When he comes to we'll put the wood on him if he don't blab."

A pail of cold water was thrown on the negro. He revived, drenched, shivering, and looked round at his master. Then the foolish, faithful creature moaned:

"I hain't tole yit, marse!"

"No—God bless you, boy—you haven't. I will have satisfaction for this outrage, men. I have been a magistrate, and I—"

"Will yer shet up?" shouted the leader. "Now boys, throw thet nigger over a barrel and nachilly warp the hide offen him with these hick'ries."

Soon the kitchen resounded with Gumbo's cries; yet still he would not tell.

"Up with him!" shouted the captain, now furious. "Put ther rope roun' his cussed neck. Take him out ter a tree."

While this was being done, the leader turned to the squire.

"See here," he said, "if yer don't give up thet money yer'll lose a nigger right here. We're in a hurry. Some of Wheeler's cavalry are about and we hain't over anxious ter tell 'em howdy to-night. So speak up lively now, er yer'll be short one more slave—sure as God made little apples."

"Fo' Gord, gen'l'men! don't hang a po' niggah fo' stickin' ter his po' ole marsea—"

Ah! Gumbo was in the air now. He was struggling, while merciless hands tugged at the rope. The squire leaped at the cord, cut it with his knife and stood over his prostrate slave, his eyes blazing like coals.

"Hands off, you heartless dogs!" he cried. "You shall not murder the boy. If you will have money, come with me, and may God curse the last one of you!"

He loosed the rope, raised Gumbo up and led him toward the kitchen, while the astonished bushwhackers followed, talking among themselves. The squire, still grasping his slave's arm, entered and strode to the hearth-stone, where he again faced the guerrillas.

A confused noise was now audible down the public road. Two men entered and whispered hurriedly with the captain. The noise increased to a clattering roar.

"Git outen here, men!" shouted the leader. "Wheeler's men are comin'." Then to the squire: "We'll be back ag'in, fust yer know. As fer thet blamed nigger—here's fer him!"

A pistol shot bellowed through the room. Gumbo screamed, and the guerrillas rushed out pell-mell, mounted and were gone in a trice. Other troops surrounded the house. A mulatto woman ran in and fell on Gumbo's neck as he sat disconsolate.

"I hearn 'em!" she cried. "We hearn 'em et mother's. I knowed de sojers wuz in town a-furragin', so I up an' run an' let 'em know. One on 'em took me up behin' him, an' year I is—bless Gord! What's de matter wid yer, Gumbo?"

Gumbo rose to the emergency again, for his injuries, though painful, were not serious.

"Why, howdy, Em'line," he responded. "Yer all come jes' in de nick ob time—sho'."

Gray-coated cavalrymen now swarmed in, and shots were fired about the place. Several bushwhackers were captured, and a guard was left, at the squire's request, lest the scoundrels were to suddenly return. Meanwhile Emeline made Gumbo some corn coffee, a soldier gave him a drink of sorghum rum, and he began to feel quite chipper again. His master watched him with kindly eyes.

"I didn't tell, marse," said Gumbo presently.

"No, you did not, but you have placed your old master under a deeper debt than mere money can repay, Gumbo. The New Year is pretty near here, and I am going to set you free—you rascal. You might have run away to the Yankees, but instead you have stood your master's best friend through thick and thin. If that doesn't deserve freedom, I hardly know what does."

"Den yer won't make me leab yer w'en I's free, marse?" Gumbo looked up anxiously, scarcely thinking enough of the boon, apparently, to say "thank you."

"Not if you want to stay—and I hope you do."

"H—how 'bout Em'line? Me an' she wants ter marry pow'ful, don't we, Em'line?"

"G' way, niggah! I hain't talkin' now." And yet Emeline looked pleased.

"W—e—e—ll." The squire hesitated. It was easier to give Gumbo freedom than gold. The negroes would probably all be free before long, anyhow. "Times is mighty tight, but you can have the old mare, Gumbo, and—yes—hang me if I don't! Emeline can have $50 for house fixings."

"Fed'rit money, marse?" asked Gumbo, anxiously.

"No—gold!" shouted "Meechin' Mugle," desperately, though he gulped somewhat emotionally afterward. "It's extravagant — it's wasteful; but — you've earned it, boy—that's all!"

The squire hurried off to bed to escape thanks and to reconcile himself to his own liberality. Gumbo threw his arms round Emeline.

"Fifty gole dollahs an' de ole blin' mar'!" he shouted, ecstatically. "Em'line—honey—we's rich!"—New Bohemian.

Too Good to Use in Spanking.

Almost incredible sums are sometimes expended on slippers. Thus not long ago a countess had a pair made, ornamented with rubies, emeralds and diamonds, costing $20,000. But at a masked ball given by the duke of Manchester some years ago a lady impersonating Cinderella wore a pair of slippers adorned with jewelry valued at over $60,000.

Spectacles.

Roger Bacon was the first to suggest the use of spectacles. When they came into use in Italy, about the year 1285, on the recommendation of Alessandro di Spina, a monk of Pisa, women were forbidden to wear them, because it was thought that such facial ornamentations would make them vain.

THE FLOWERS OF THE TREE.

Need to Stoop to No Tricks for the Scattering of Pollen.

It has come about that the lowly plants, unable to secure their ends by fair words, have had recourse to guile—to tempt the insects by velvety textures of rich color widely spread, by exhaling sweet and powerful odors, by offering nectar, and finally by devising artful appliances, whereby an insect can be loaded with pollen without his knowledge what time he is imbibing the seductive nectar. Some have gone a step lower, and because they could not afford to produce so brilliant a display as other plants, have set to work to press the vulgar carrion-loving flies into their service by developing petals of a livid purple hue, and giving forth a putrid odor. Faugh! Shall hearts of oak and beech and ash stoop to such tricks?

The forest tree, says Good Words, has a hundred or a thousand years to live, and exhibits no precocious anxiety to produce fruit. At 15, 20 or 30 years is time enough to think of such things; and when the time comes the delicate essential organs are protected merely by a few simple green or yellow scales, or by none at all. The pollen is lavishly produced, for the wind is not so precise a vehicle of transmission as the insect, and but a very small percentage of the pollen grains will reach their destination. This, however, is of little consequence, for an incipient seed needs but one pollen grain to fertilize it, and should a hundred fall upon it, 99 would be superfluous.

THE SEA THEIR BEAT.

Maritime Police Who Preserve Order in the North Sea.

In the middle of the North sea would perhaps be a curious place to find a policeman on duty; yet some hundreds are appointed to keep order there, and at other places where their services are likely to be required. Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany and Holland each keep a certain number of cruisers upon the high seas for this purpose, whilst they are empowered to prosecute, or, if necessary, take into custody any vessel belonging to either of these countries. In addition each cruiser carries a judge, in the shape of an officer in charge, who can try the case and inflict a penalty—providing the defendant consents to his trying the case beforehand—and whose decision can only be altered by the court of appeals.

Allowing a ship to wander about the high seas without keeping proper control over her is far more common than might be expected. The man whose watch it is may be asleep, and it is often a difficult matter to prove that a large percentage of the collisions that occur are directly due to this cause.

The Elbe disaster is only one example of the many awful results of careless watching. However, the eagle eye of the "sea bobby," by his bull's-eye lantern—which in the case of the maritime policeman is a powerful searchlight—is so keenly on the alert for cases of this sort, and such a heavy fine is inflicted on conviction, that charges of "wandering without proper control" are every year becoming less frequent.

WHEN SOVEREIGNS CONFER.

Great Ado Made on the Occasions of Royal Meetings in Europe.

The innumerable banquets which are offered to the royal persons on every occasion are exact emblems of the many valuable and pleasant days which are, at their instigation and by their command, wasted in senseless formula, says Ouida in the Forum. Once, when costume was beautiful, pageantry was so also, and ceremonial was so also; but now both are unsightly and grotesque. Two bearded men in hemlets, or caps, kiss each other on a railway footboard; old ladies in waterproof cloaks toddle through two lines of policemen; a fat gentleman, with a round hat, with a cigar in his mouth, walks over a piece of red carpet, nodding to a bending human hedge of supple spines; faces beam inanely, throngs outside the station door cheer, they know not why, troops are massed in readiness, for nowhere are these personages safe from attempts upon their lives; the whole thing is unlovely, absurd, anomalous, a caricature of what was once both intelligible and respectable, but in which there is no longer either prestige or symbolism. Without dignity in its object loyalty is a mere boneless bundle of wornout robes, and dignity perishes at the scream of the railway whistle.

BOOKS AND WRITERS.

William Black, the novel writer, is also a portrait painter, an enthusiastic botanist and an all-round sportsman.

Marie Corelli, the novelist, plays well on the mandolin. She is petite, the embodiment of gentleness and cultured to a fault.

Yellow-covered unbound novels at half a dollar, as close an imitation as

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - SEPTEMBER 4, 1896.

Democratic Ticket.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

For Vice President,
ARTHUR J. SEWALL,
of Maine.

For Congress,
FRANK J. O'CONNOR, ESQ.,
of Johnstown.

For State Senate,
FRANK P. MARTIN, ESQ.,
of Johnstown.

For Assembly,
THOMAS J. ITELL, ESQ.,
of Johnstown.
C. F. FRAZER,
of Hastings.

For County Treasurer,
JOHN H. WATERS,
of Johnstown.

For Commissioners,
DAVID COSTLOW,
of Johnstown.
THOMAS HOOVER,
of Cambria township.

For Auditors,
JAMES KING,
of Johnstown.
F. E. FARABAUGH,
of Carrolltown.

For Poor House Director
RAPHAEL HITE,
of Carroll township.

THE election of the Republican state ticket by about 30,000 majority is the result of the election in Vermont on Tuesday,

IF Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech had nothing in it, as the gold advocates allege, why do they continue to harp upon it? It seems to have hit them hard and Bourke Cochran's failure to answer it is causing them great concern. That the gold bugs are alarmed is patent to all who read their subsidized organs.

THE reason for gold Democrats calling themselves the Jeffersonian Party," is a mystery to those of the party who are for silver. Jefferson insisted that the majority shall rule. The majority of Democrats assembled at Chicago nominated a ticket and adopted a platform and these are the regular nominees and the regular platform and the only ones that can be acceptable to "Jeffersonian Democrats."

LI HUNG CHANG, the greatest living Chinaman, arrived in this country on Friday and was received with distinguished honors. During his stay in New York every courtesy will be paid him, but his visit will be extremely brief, and, it appears, will not extend further west than Philadelphia. This week he will go to Canada, and thence across the Pacific to his home. It is quite possible that he would not have set his foot on the soil of the United States had it not been for diplomatic reasons. He is fully conscious of the indignities to which his countrymen have been subjected in America, as well as of the unjust laws which have been passed, in flagrant violation of treaty obligations.

TO THE declarations by gold standard advocates that the mass of workingmen will not support Bryan and Sewall labor makes its own answer. Not a single labor paper in the United States is for Hanna and McKinley.

Not a single labor leader of national influence who does not speak for the cause of Democracy as the hope of the wageworkers.

Some labor papers have thus far remained noncommittal, as it is the avowed policy of a few such journals and of certain labor organizations to reserve political action to the individual. But all of the other labor papers, except these few, are openly for the Democratic candidates and the Democratic platform.

MY friends, there is one way of taking the government out of the clutches of those who have been bleeding it. It is for the government to resume its legal rights and use its silver or its gold whenever it pleases, whenever it has a a dollar to pay.

I do not want to be called extreme, but I want to state my position with such emphasis that it will not be mistaken. I believe that the American people have a right to have the treasury department administered in behalf of all the people, instead of in behalf of syndicates, foreign or domestic. Instead of permitting the financiers of Wall street to call before them the officials of the government and to tell them what they must do, I believe that the time has come when the officials of the government must call the financiers before them and tell them what they must do and make them do it.

If this government is not greater than the bankers of Wall street, it is no government at all. If we once concede that we must purchase from them the right to exist, how do we know how much they may charge us for letting us live? —William J. Bryan at Buffalo.

ON our local page will be found the proceedings of the Democratic county convention, held in this place on Monday. While there may be some disappointments, as there always will be attending all political gatherings, the work of the convention taken as a whole stands out prominently as the work of men anxious to perform their duties faithfully and well, without any dictation, and for the best interests of the party they represent, and the people whom the candidates nominated, if elected, will serve.

We invite our Republican brethern to stand the Democratic county ticket up alongside of their own and if there is anything in the mode of nomination, in the standing of any of the candidates in the communities in which they live that invites or repels the support of any candidate, on either ticket, to cast their vote at the election for the candidates that will require no apology to their conscience for the act.

The Democratic candidates are men of sterling worth and without blemish. We invite a strict scrutiny of their records knowing that the inspection will but add to their popularity. At some future time we will refer more fully to the personnel of the ticket.

THE tail of the resolutions run through the Democratic county convention on Monday would have been better, if left unsaid Its purpose—to affect a little free advertising at the expense of the other Democratic papers of the county is so plainly evident that he who runs may read. A decent regard for the proprieties of the position the members of the committee were placed in—for the best interests of the party and of the candidates they were expected to serve—should have prevented any individual interests from seizing the occasion for personal profit, however tempting the opportunity may have been. If each member of the committee had seen fit to tip up his own individual business the offense against the proprieties and good manners by one, would not have been so glaring. Mr. Sheridan is an engineer on the railroad and of course is not in a competitive business that needs nursing or advertising, but Mr. Bower could have mentioned that any unseasonable goods at his establishment would be sold at cost; Mr. Luke could have commended some indorsement of the post-office department of the present administration and Mr. Derrich might have invited people to inspect his stock of hardware—it would have toned down the brazen impudence of a member of the press climbing on to the committee for the purpose of tooting his own horn The simpering pretense before the convention of having been "raped" was a sorry indication that there was some slight realization of the position, but cupidity was the stronger and virtue had fled.

IN an interview in New York last week Senator Stewart, of Nevada, on being asked the question if he thought Bryan would win, said: "Win, why of course he will. It is the old way of America against Great Britain and we will be victorious again. We can defeat the European syndicate. Just look how the European countries are hoarding gold. It is all a conspiracy, and the Americans do not propose to be ruled by Europeans. That battle was fought over a hundred years ago, and now we have practically the same fight on our hands."

With flashing eyes the senator raised his finger, as if in scorn, and pointing it in the direction of Washington, said: "For over twenty years nothing has been done in the treasury department that was not absolutely dictated by England and Europe. I know what I am talking about."

The senator declared that the Republicans were frightened.

"Yes, sir, we have got them badly frightened, and they are now raising money to buy votes in the open market You see they will have to buy about two and a half million and that puzzles them, for they do not know how much they will have to pay. All of these gold bugs in the East are being tapped to help buy these votes.

IT is eminently appropriate that the Republican party, lineally descended from the old Federalists, should declare for the single gold standard and the centralized monetary depotism it creates. With one-half the metallic money of the world destroyed and the remainder under the control of a few capitalists, the malign prediction of Hamilton that the people could not govern themselves and that only a monarchical government could be permanent would be realized.

The great leaders of the Democratic party were opposed to centralization in every form, and especially to that of banks and syndicates. They believed that the government should create money, and not national corporations, which would inevitably use their enormous privileges for selfish and mercenary purposes.

The rank and file of the Democratic party yet follow the teaching of these illustrious men and distrust those who, under the deceptive plea for sound money, would diminish the volume of circulation and give additional purchasing power to gold.

The masses of our people are true to the principles upon which the government was founded—equality in burdens and benefits—and in the coming conflict will not be false to their convictions.

THE New York *Sun* a paper that is generally as well posted and makes about as correct political calculations as any paper in the country and is now favorable to the election of McKinley, in speaking of the rump Democratic convention that was held in Indianapolis on Wednesday says:

"Those sound-money Democrats who believe that the nomination of a third ticket will draw more votes from Bryan than it will withold from McKinley have their convention to-morrow in Indianapolis. The plain truth about this movement is that in some parts of the Union it will promote the election of McKinley, while in other parts it will help Bryan. Whether the gain all around will be greater than the loss, is something which no human being can foretell. The question cannot be answered authoritatively until the morning of Nov. 4. Opinions differ widely, and everybody is entitled to his opinion."

THE argument that under free silver wages would not rise on account of the "present glut of labor in the market" ignores the assertion that the "present glut of labor" is due to the killing of prosperity by plutocratic legislation. If prosperity is restored by free silver, the demand for labor will be restored and wages will rise.

THE hesitating voter should know that the present year may be the last that will afford him the opportunity to make his vote count. Should the country be again placed in the hands of the greedy and unscrupulous element that has been controlling it so long the end of another four years may find him practically disfranchised.

Washington, Letter

Washington, Aug. 20th. 1896.—Everybody around Democratic headquarters has worn a broad smile ever since Mark Hanna's interview, trying to hedge on the silver question, was published. Senator Faulkner says of that interview: "I never saw a more significant interview appear during a campaign. Mr. Hanna virtually admits now that unless he can force some other issue to the front he is beaten on the currency issue. He recognizes, what is the absolute truth, that the great masses of the people of U. S., in the west especially, are bimetallists. He sees that they will have nothing to do with a single gold standard, and he proposes now, with the election only ten weeks off, to swing around and try to undo the work of the Republican convention by claiming that there is no hostility to silver in the Republican platform. He admits the Democratic contention that bimetallism is the proper thing for this country, but I do not think that he can fool the people by his profession of friendliness at this late day."

Not a little amusement has been the result of the Henry Watterson boom for the gold bolters Indianapolis nomination. Should Watterson head the ticket President Cleveland would probably decline to support him for personal reasons, as there has been ill-will between the two men since early in the first Cleveland administration, but as most of the bolters are Cleveland men Mr Cleveland will most likely be able to head off the Watterson boom.

The literary bureau of the Democratic National committee, which was organized this week, will to its work in connection with the congressional committee. Mr. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta constitution, is the head of the bureau, but the exigencies of the state campaign in Georgia will prevent his remaining in Washington until after the state election and Representative Richardson, of Tenn. is in charge. Before returning to Georgia Mr. Howell said of the literary bureau: "This department will do its utmost to meet every reasonable demand for campaign literature. It is important that chairman of state committees and that Democratic leagues and other organizations wishing literature should communicate with us at once, indicating the character of literature desired. We are prepared to supply campaign material with special reference to the currency question, the bond issues, the income tax, and other matters of like character. The committee is not overburdened with money, and for this reason it will concentrate its attention as far as possible to the doubtful states.

One of the busiest places in Washington is the headquarters of the national association of Democratic Clubs. The formation of Bryan and Silver Clubs in all sections of the country are daily going on at an unheard of rate, even at McKinley's home, as may be seen by the following extract from a letter received from the secretary of the Bryan Free Silver Club of Canton, Ohio: "This club is the central organization of the city and county. We have in the city at this time four other Bryan free silver clubs that are auxiliary to this. These clubs are composed of members of all parties. Party politics and party names are scarcely mentioned here any more. They are either "goldbugs" or "silver men," and the "silver men" far outnumber the "goldbugs." I feel certain that McKinley's own ward, city, county and state will be carried for Bryan."

Secretary Hoke Smith, who will solely because of his determination to support the regular Democratic ticket and the prefix "ex" to that title, next week, did not at first intend to take any active part in the campaign, but in answer to numerous requests he has agreed to take up the stump in Georgia for the state and national tickets. Missouri Democrats in Washington regard the selection of ex-Governor Francis as Secretary Smith's successor as an attempt to throw that state to McKinley by building up the strenght of the gold bolters. Some of them say that Governor Francis had almost made up his mind to come out for Bryan when he was tendered the position, although he says he intended to bolt from the first and was only waiting for the proper time to make the announcement. It is not thought in Washington that Governor Francis will take the time necessary to familiarize himself with the intricate affairs of the interior department, but will devote his time to poltics, allowing his competent corps of subordinates to run the department. M.

Band of Horse Thieves.

Irwin, August 27.—Farmers and stockowners in this part of the county have finally realized there is an organized band of horse thieves at work and they have engaged detectives to run the band to earth. During the summer numerous horses have been stolen. The men and animals in most instances were traced to near McKeesport, where they disappeared.

During the past three weeks three horses have been stolen here and in the adjoining townships. One was from Superintendent Humphries, of Irwin, and one from James Drennan, of near Apollo. The former got on the trail of the thieves and it became too hot, so the animal was turned loose at Herminie. The last animal stolen belonged to Samuel Gilbert, living three miles from here. This animal was traced to McKeesport. The farmers this week raised several hundred dollars, and now three officers are still out on the hunt.

Carts Heaped up With Bodies

Constantinople, August 30.—Further details of the situation here shows a horrible condition of affairs. Secretary Herbert, of the British embassy, states that he saw one of the municipal scavenger's carts heaped up with the bodies of Armenian porters. Upon the top of load was the body of a porter whose head was terribly battered but still alive. Mr. Herbert noticed that skulls of most of the victims were cleft or battered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Ten thousand employees under the war department were classified under the civil service today, in accordance with the sweeping order of the president of May 6 last, which extended the operations of the law to practically all government employes except those whose work did not require any great amount of technical skill or intelligence above an ordinary degree.

The Biggest Fool at Large.

Is the individual who persistently neglects his health, and the means of preserving and restoring it. Many persons who are not constitutional idiots do this. They are genuine objects of compassion as well as censure. A failure of appetite, loss of sleep and flesh, impaired digestion, an uncertain condition of the bowels and symptoms of billiousness are so many warnings of the approach of disease. To disregard them is abject folly, which offended nature in due time punishes severely, if not fatally. That genuine and thoroughly reliable preventive of bodily mischief in the shape of chronic disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will, if resorted to in time, avert those disorders, to the removal of which it is also fully adequate. Among these are chronic indigestion, liver complaint, kidney troubles, constipation, nervousness, rheumatism and malaria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Found Clinging to a Window.

New York, August 29.—The screams of a woman in the fourth story of No. 533 West Twenty-sixth street, last night attracted the attention of Policeman Robinson. Looking up he saw Mrs. John J Collins, clinging to a window sill calling for help. Robinson rushed upstairs and into the room, where he found a man calmly sitting in a chair while the woman was screaming for aid.

Robinson pulled her back in the room, and as he did so she fainted. The man tried to run out, but the policeman held him until the woman revived, when she accused him of having tried to push her from the window. She said that her husband had not beaten her, but had attempted to throw her out of the window.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court Mrs. Collins refused to press the charges against her husband. Magistrate Brann ordered her to prefer a charge of disorderly conduct, and placed Collins under $300 bail for his good behavior for three months, and in default of the boads committed him to the workhouse.

Was Blown to Atoms.

Chester, Pa., August 31.—A stick of dynamite five inches long exploded this afternoon in the hands of George Jones at Schooner Ledge, in the Delaware river, opposite this city, and literally blew his body into atoms Sydney Neff and Owen Failin, two other workmen, were seriously injured by the explosion and were taken to a hospital. Neff who is 21 years of age and lives in Detroit, Mich., was horribly mangled and cannot live. Failin, who is a resident of this city, was able to leave the hospital after his injuries were attended to.

The cause of the explosion is not known The accident occurred on the dredging machine of Dunbar & Sullivan, who are employed by the city of Philadelphia in removing the ledge, which is an obstruction to navigation. Jones was walking across the deck of the dredge with the dynamite in his hand, when it suddenly exploded with terrific force The unfortunate man's home was at Sault Ste Marie, Mich., and he was about 40 years old.

Saved by a Brave Boy.

Pottstown, Pa., August 31.—Fire last night destroyed the home of Adam Kalisky. Four small children were rescued by jumping from a second-story window into the arms of a brother, only 11 years old. The youngest is only two years old. When Mrs Kalisky was awakened she realized the great danger. Her room was filled with smoke, while from below came ominious sounds of crackling flames. She sprang from her bed and called her eldest son, Burwick, and then the rest of the children. The boy understood that time was precious and life in danger. He raised the window sash and, bidding his mother to hand the younger children out, he sprang to the ground. As the mother lowered each child as far as she could reach the courageous lad caught them in his arms and landed them safely. When all were out the woman followed.

Persecuted a Storekeeper.

Braddock, Pa., August 30.—An astonishing persecution at Wolfton has come to light. John Rist is a storekeeper. Last night he was held up and dangerously shot in the side and thigh by unknown men. The same night his residence was burned to the ground, the fire being of incendiary origin. It was also discovered that Rist's horses had been killed in their stalls by cutting their throats. Rist was alone at the time he was shot and can give no reason for this and his other misfortunes. Some days ago, on returning to his home, he found a note warning him to leave the country or take the consequences, and the above events are supposed to be the result. No explanation is offered.

An Aeronaut Drowned.

Toledo, O., August 30.—Professor E. D. Cole, of Ann Arbor, Mich., an aeronaut, was drowned in the bay off Presque Isle this afternoon, and his companion, Josie Carmo, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The couple have been for some time giving balloon ascensions at the Casino, a resort on the bay shore. They made an ascension to-day and were to drop with a parachute The high wind carried the balloon off shore, and in a short time Cole and his companion found themselves struggling in the water.

Miss Carmo's life preserver held her up until assistance came, but Cole's got away from him, and, being unable to swim, he quickly sunk.

Stole a Little Girl's Hair.

Trenton, N. J., August 30.—The hair of Freda Kline, aged thirteen, living on Greenwood avenue, was shorn from her head by two ruffians while passing over the railrood bridge but a square from the Pennsylvania Railroad station last night. Freda was sent to the bakery by her mother and was accompanied by a girl companion of about her own age. On their return the children were stopped by two men who were hiding in a foundry doorway. Fredna's companion fled and the ruffians seized the child and cut off her two braids. Search was made, but no trace of the thieves could be found.

Could Not Stand Prosperity.

Detroit. August 31.—Frank Beaubien, aged 40, shot and mortally wounded his wife this morning, attempted to kill his two children and then blow his own brains out. Beaubien, who is a member of an old French family, was left considerable money some time ago, and has been drinking heavily ever since. This morning he went home drunk, and when his wife remonstrated drew a revolver and shot her in the back as she ran. He also attempted to shoot his two children, but both escaped injury. He then placed the revolver to his own head and blew his brains out.

Died on Her Husband's Grave.

Chicago, August 31.—While weeping over the grave of her husband in St. Boniface cemetery Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Frankisce Alkohser, an aged woman, whose home was at 5122 Bishop street, fell dead across the mound. Heart disease, aggravated by great grief, was the cause of death. The little tragedy, which moved deeply the scores of people who saw its climax, happened while the cemetery was filled with its usual crowd of visitors.

BRAGG AND BUCKNER.

Probable Nominees of the Gold Democrats.

THEIR CONVENTION OPENED TODAY

It Was Called to Order by Senator Palmer—Flower Made Temporary Chairman—Florida Delegation Trying to Boom Cleveland For First Place.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois, chairman of the provisional committee appointed at Chicago five weeks ago, called the convention of gold Democrats to order at noon today in Tomlinson hall. Over 800 delegates are present, representing 41 or 42 states and territories.

The convention was opened with prayer by Rev. John White, the Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Indianapolis. Ex-Governor Flower, the temporary chairman, delivered the opening speech. After the announcement of the committee selections there was a recess to give the committee on credentials and permanent organization time to meet and report. There is only one contest—from Connecticut—where there are opposing delegations. But the settlement of this contest case, it is thought, can be easily reached, and Senator Caffrey of Louisiana has already been decided on for permanent chairman. After Senator Caffrey has been installed the convention will adjourn until Thursday, when the platform will be adopted and the candidates named. A sine die adjournment is expected tomorrow evening.

The suggestion of Watterson for president, which has seemed to be in high favor, seems to have gained no ground. The Kentucky delegation is pledged to Buckner for vice president, and the sentiment seems to be drifting back to the original ticket suggested at the Chicago—Bragg and Buckner.

The Florida delegation has shaken hands across the continent with faroff Washington in the person of Hugh Wallace, who launched the Cleveland boom, but the president's friends in the intervening states set their faces strongly against all such suggestions. Other names put forward are Secretary J. Sterling Morton, Secretary Carlisle, General John C. Black of Illinois, Senator Vilas, Senator Palmer, ex-Congressman Outhwaite and there is still some talk of Senator Gray of Delaware.

Despite his firm refusal, General Tracy of New York, Senator Gray, Controller Echols and some others cling to the suggestion of Vilas, but the Wisconsin senator insists that the Badger state is for Bragg and that he does not desire the honor. The Illinois delegates say that the nomination of General Black would interfere with their local canvass, as they have nominated General Black for governor. David Lawler of Minnesota is for Secretary Carlisle. The Kentuckian's name is received with favor, but there is an undercurrent of opinion that the nomination of anyone connected with the administration would be unwise. The eastern delegates, as a rule, are taking no hand in the selection of the candidates. They say they are willing to let the prevailing sentiment in the central, middle, western and border states, where the main battleground is, govern in this matter.

Aside from the general question as to how far the platform should go beyond a renunciation of the Chicago platform and a strong financial declaration a contest is likely to be precipitated over the question of incorporating in it an endorsement of the principle of an income tax and a declaration in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks coupled with the establishment of a new federal banking system. There has been considerable discussion also as to the form of the financial declaration, the divergence of opinion being as to whether the plank should declare for the gold standard with or without a declaration for the bimetallic standard by international agreement. The money planks of most of the gold Democratic conventions are being examined closely with a view to reaching a concensus of opinion The demand for a single declaration for the maintenance of the gold standard comes principally from the east, but has strong supporters like Senator Vilas in the west.

Killed His Neighbor.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 2.—As Isaac Daily, a farmer living near here was leading a horse from pasture, Ed Milrans, a quarrel they had engaged in a few days ago. Suddenly Milrans shot Daily through the breast, making a wound that caused death in two hours Milrans mounted daily's horse and escaped.

Anti-Saloon League Branch.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 2.—The work of organizing a state branch of the National Anti-Saloon league has been accomplished here in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Bishop Fitzgerald of Tennessee addressed the delegates.

Secretary Smith Retires.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — Secretary Hoke Smith has closed his administration of the affairs of the interior department and retired from the cabinet. When ex-Governor Francis will arrive from Missouri and take the oath of office is not yet definitely known, though it will be before the end of the week.

Shot Down In the Street.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 2.—James Henry has been shot and instantly killed by Gaylord Yancy, on Capital street, in the heart of the city. Yancy accused Henry of having struck a woman relative of his.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Worse.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, although seeming to mend slowly, is in a precarious condition. His physicians ordered that he should not be removed from Newport.

To Guard Supplies From Thieves.

CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 2.—Colonel Lyons and a company of picked men from the Fifth regiment have left for Ontonagon, where they will guard from thieves the supplies that are pouring in for the victims of last Tuesday's conflagration.

Editor Warburton Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Charles E. Warburton, proprietor of the Evening Telegraph of this city, has been found dead in bed at the Garden hotel, Atlantic City. He was 60 years of age.

None of the Inmates Hurt.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 2.—Fire has destroyed the main building of the state feebleminded institute. None of the inmates were hurt. Loss, $45,000.

Poet Morris Critically Ill.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—William Morris, the celebrated English poet, is critically ill.

—Thomas Donavan, a 19-year old boy, was shot and instantly killed by James Cavanaugh during a quarrel at Pittsburg.

B. & B.

Style is important—without it price isn't anything—put style and price together (low price and choice style) the way this store does, and they're bound to win—win more small profit business for this store.

We're anxions to send you samples of the new

Autumn Dress Woolens

So you will see what partstyle and quality have in this collection of 1896—how much nicer they are than in any past season—maybe nicer for the money than any other store will offer you this season—you'll see that the prices for such kinds concerns your self interest.

New Novelty Woolens—33 inches wide—25C.—neat, fancy weaves—ten color combinations, including blue, grey, brown, green, cardinal.

36-inch Bourette Checks, dark red, blue, brown or green grounds with a heavy, rough black woolen raised cord running over and forming checks an inch square—40C.

New 42-inch Tweed effects, 75C.

New 46-inch novelties in a handsome Ottoman weave—eight different shades—$1.00 A YARD.

New Plaids

—they will be popular this fall—25c., 50c.

Handsome large wooly Plaids, 42 inches wide, $1.00—stylish for separate skirts. Price range of new Novelty Woolens goes up to $3.50.

New Catalogue ready soon—shall we send you a copy?—your name and address please.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

For Your Protection—Ostarrah "Cure" or Tonics for Catarrah in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury, or Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrah is a local, not a blood disease, caused by a sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus and if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrah will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breadth, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to allay inflammation and heal the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowleged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

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THE TURN OF LIFE.

THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD IN THE LIFE OF A WOMAN.

Experience of Mrs. Kelly, of Patchogue, Long Island.

There is no period in woman's earthly career which she approaches with so much anxiety as the "change of life." Yet during the past twenty years women have learned much from a woman.

It is safe to say that women who prepare themselves for the eventful period, pass through it much easier than in the past.

There is but one course to pursue to subdue the nervous complications, and prepare the system for the change. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be used.

It is well for those approaching this time, to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She has the experience of years to aid her in advising. She will charge you nothing.

She helped this woman, who says:—"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in my family ten years, with the best results. Some time ago my daughter had catarrh of the womb, and it entirely cured her. I was approaching the "change of life," and was in a deplorable condition. My womb had fallen, and the bearing-down pains and backache were terrible, and kidneys affected

"I began taking the Compound, and my pains ceased. I consider it the strong bridge between sickness and health, and recommend it to everybody I meet who needs it."—MRS. L. KELLY, Patchogue, L. I.

It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping, and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.

Shod with the "Neverslip," your horse's feet are always in good condition—kept so by not having to constantly remove the shoes for sharpening.

The CALKS are REMOVABLE,

Steel-Centered and SELF-SHARPENING

When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.

On receipt of postal will mail free our descriptive circular containing prices of Calked Shoes, ready to be nailed on, for trial, offered this winter at very low prices.

JOHN F. STRATTON & SON,
48 & 45 Walker St. NEW YORK.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., a' kinds of Strings, etc., etc.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

CANCER and TUMORS CURED; no knife; book free. DRS. BRATNEY & BURR, 263 35th St. Chicago, Ill.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufaeture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG

PROPRIETOR.

A $5.00 LOOK MOTHERS A RARE TREAT FOR YOU ALL. Boys Sampson Suit, with Extra Pair of Pants, for $2.73

REMEMBER, you buy direct from one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers in the and by so doing you save three Profits.

FREE TO EVERYBODY our Illustrated Priced Catalogue in which you will find Boys Suits from 98c. up. Youths' Long Pants Suits from $2.00 up and Mens Suits from $2.50 up.

E. ROSENBURGER & CO., 204 E. 102d St., New York City

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Don't Think
Of wasting time over problems others have thought out for you.

GOOD RESULTS
Come from long experience.

The Cinderella Stoves and Ranges
Are the result of over thirty-two years experience. They are noted for their durability, cleanliness and economy.

Special attention has been paid to making Stoves the way the people want them with a view of meeting every requirement at a moderate cost.

Their cleanliness keeps the kitchen clean. Their economy saves money.

Sold by the following dealers:
EBENSBURG—H. A. Shoemaker. CARROLLTOWN—P. J. Dietrich, Barnes & Co. I. E. Bender. SPANGLER—E. M. Binder. PATTON—A. M. Thomas. LORETTO—F. C. George. SOUTH FORK—N. S. George & Son.

GREAT

CLEARANCE SALE

of Furs, Capes and Jackets, Winter Dress Goods and Woolen Underwear at QUINN'S, No. 131 and 136 Clinton St., Johnstown. Capes sold at half cost. New Spring Dress Goods arriving every day.

DENTISTRY

In all its Latest and Most Improved Methods.

BRIDGE WORK.

Teeth extracted without pain by using Prof. Mayo's Artificial Teeth without plate just like the natural teeth. Old teeth, repair them and replace them in their natural position. First-class work done at the most reasonable rates.

All work warranted. Terms Cash. Office on Main St., two doors north of M. E. Church.

DR. A. LAINO,
GALLITZIN

Dec. 6, 1895.6m

Carriage and Wagon Shop

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward, Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies. Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER,
Formerly of Carrolltown

5.9531.

If you have anything to sell,

ADVERTISE IT

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having been appointed auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to hear and determine the questions raised by the petition of Samuel Marsh in re sale by H. W. Mueller, sheriff of said county, of the real estate of Caron Leahey, I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, on SATURDAY the 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment when and where all persons interested may attend.

H. H. MYERS,
Auditor.

Ebensburg, Pa., Aug. 21st, 1896 3t.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the application of Robert F. Notley, of Hastings, for the transfer of the wholesale liquor license now held by Andrew Lantry, in Hastings borough, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions in and for Cambria county and that the same will be presented to the said court for consideration on Thursday, S. P. JOHNS,
Prothonotary's Office, Aug. 27, 1896.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - SEPTEMBER 4, 1896.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—The Ebensburg fair is now in full blast.

—Miss Mary Kinkead, of Johnstown, is visiting friends in Ebensburg.

—Miss Mallie Eckenrode, of Carrolltown, is visiting friends in Ebensburg, on Saturday.

—The FREEMAN is one day earlier this week on account of trying to get a day off at the fair.

—Editor Spencer, of the Spangler *Sentinel*, paid the FREEMAN office a pleasant call on Tuesday.

—Mr. J. B. Denny and wife, of this place, attended the funeral of Mr. Emmet Burns, at Chest Springs, on Monday.

—Miss Mabel Davis, daughter of Lemuel Davis, Esq., of Kane, Pa., is visiting relatives and friends in Ebensburg.

—The South Fork band and the Gallitzin band arrived here on Wednesday and are furnishing music for the fair.

—Miss Mary Luther died at the home of her brother, Levi Luther, in Carrolltown, on Monday of last week of heart disease, aged 74 years.

—Editors Kaylor, of the Hastings *Tribune* and Foley, of the Carrolltown *News*, were in town on Monday as spectators at the Democratic convention.

—The Huntingdon school board decided that all children who have not been vaccinated must be vaccinated within thirty days after school is called.

—A little four year-old orphan child of the Laughlin Memorial Home on Friday evening was buried in Lloyd's cemetery on Tuesday afternoon.

—Bedford county has a boy in the person of John McBrian, of East Providence township, aged 12 years, who has been present every at school for ten consecutive days.

—Prof. Maitland, of Gallitzin, has been giving a series of balls at the Opera house, in this place, each evening during the fair. They have been liberally patronized.

—D. A. Kelly, a former resident of Gallitzin, died in the Dixmont hospital for the insane on August 30th. His relatives knew nothing of his death until two weeks after it occurred.

—Mrs. Sarah, wife of Peter Noel, Sr., died at her home in Carroll township on Sunday of last week, aged about 76 years. She is survived by her husband, three sons and two daughters.

—Five-months-old daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. John Leahey, Jr., of Lilly, died at the home of the parents, on Saturday and was buried in the Catholic cemetery, at Lilly on Sunday afternoon.

—Mrs. Lovina Cartwright, aged 50 years, was struck by the last mail at New Florence on Monday morning and instantly killed. She was crossing the track and was not aware of the approaching train.

—Sigmer Walker, of Barnesboro, a miner employed in Knight's mine, was struck by a fall of coal on Wednesday morning of last week and crushed to death. He was about 25 years of age and is survived by a widow and three small children.

—Tony Zallow, an Italian who was admitted to the Almshouse from Lilly, died at that institution on last Saturday morning from Bright's disease. He was about 45 years of age and had been in this country about two years. His remains were interred in the Almshouse cemetery.

—The Cambria County Railroad Company, of Cambria, was chartered at Harrisburg on Monday. The route will be from Wilson colliery, on the Cambria and Clearfield railroad, to the borough of Ebensburg, a distance of seven miles. M. Sherwood, of Harrisburg is president of the company.

—Ex-City Controller John J. Brown, of Altoona, died suddenly at his home in that city about one o'clock on Tuesday morning. He was seized with hemorrhage of the stomach and expired in a few minutes. Mr. Brown had been ill for several days, but until recently no alarming symptoms had developed. He was about 60 years of age.

—A special examination for teachers' certificates in Bellefonte on Friday there were forty-five applicants examined. This is by far the largest number ever examined in Centre county. It is accounted for by the fact that there are few openings in other business, and young and old are able teachers. Result is a plentiful supply and low wages.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Beck, of Burnside township, Clearfield county, was ninety-nine years old last June. She is remarkably well for one of her years, as she does her own housework, living by herself, although her children live but a short distance away. She was born in Germany before coming to this country, emigrated from Germany before the days of railroads, and has not yet seen the inside of a railroad car.

—The Bell Telephone Company has been forced to abandon work on its new line between Johnstown and Gallitzin. The line was built as far as Summerhill, but Contractor Boswell could go no further because the company could not secure the right of way. The suspension is, however, only temporary, and the new line will be completed before the first of the year.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket for ourself and better half to the fifth annual fair to be held by the Cambria County Association at Carrolltown on September 22, 23, 24 and 25. The managers claim that the coming exhibition will be bigger, grander and better than any of its predecessors, and we advise all of the readers of the FREEMAN to attend.

—Coal miners in the railroad mines at Barnesboro, Nottingham, Hackett and Patton, on the Wheeling division of the Pittsburg & Ohio railroad, have been notified of a reduction to sixty cents per ton in the mining rate on September 1st. The miners refuse to accept the cut, the mines will be closed down, and fifteen hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

—Emmet Burns, a respected and esteemed resident of Clearfield township, died at Chest Springs, on Friday, August 28, from injuries received from a threshing machine a short time before. He was about 43 years of age, and is survived by a wife and two children. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Chest Springs, on Monday morning.

—The Republican Senatorial conferees met on Tuesday evening and since then have been holding a semi-occasional conference at which they take a recess and adjourn for refreshments, and stand three for Appleby and one Williamson with no apparent prospect of coming to any agreement. We have no hospitalities of the town and will stay until after the election.

—Wm. M. Hunter, a boarder at the Colonial hotel, Altoona, was found dead on the pavement outside the hotel about 1:30 o'clock on Saturday by a passerby. Mr. Hunter, as near as known, about 11:30, appeared to have fallen from the window of the third story, probably while walking in his sleep. The body was clothed in underwear. The right arm and shoulder and arm were broken and face was crushed in.

—On Wednesday last Alf. Kinsey and William Kissel killed thirty-five rattlesnakes on the mountain near Ligonier. They had them strung on a pole and brought to Boucher, where they were on exhibition. Most of the snakes were young ones, there being three that were old and had lots of rattles.

—Mr. Griffith Ashdown, who a dozen years ago, with his family, was a resident of Ebensburg, but since that time a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting friends in Ebensburg. He is accompanied by his sons, James and William, now young men. They made their journey on bicycles, leaving Cleveland on Thursday of last week and arriving in Ebensburg on Tuesday evening, having traveled leisurly along for the purpose of seeing the country.

—An exchange says men have various ways of carrying their money. Butchers, grocers and bakers carry it in a crumpled wad. Bankers in nice clean bills laid out in full length in a morocco pocket book. Brokers always fold their bills twice. The young business man carries his money in his vest pocket, while the sporting man carries his in his trousers pocket. Farmers and drovers carry theirs in their inside pocket. Editors carry theirs in other people's pockets.

—The Republican congressional conferees of this district have agreed to disagree and as a consequence they are holding two separate sessions. One set of Bedford county's conferees, favorable to Throp, along with the conferees of Mr. Evans from this county, will meet at Altoona today (Thursday), while the conferees of Blair and Somerset and one set of conferees favorable to Hicks from Bedford county will meet at the same time in Tyrone. They are pretty widely apart and there is no telling at this time of the result.

—James Green, a resident of Philadelphia, threw himself in front of an Eleventh avenue car in Altoona on Saturday with suicidal intent. The fender pushed him about 50 feet before the motorman could bring the car to a standstill. Green was picked up and removed to the city hospital, where it was discovered that he was intoxicated. He was terribly bruised, but may recover. Upon regaining consciousness the would-be suicide said he was tired of life and thought that was as good a way to end his existence as any other. He says he is unmarried.

—The by-product coke ovens which have been in the process of erection at Dunbar for a year and a half, and whose trial tests have been looked forward to with so much interest by the coke and iron men, are an unqualified success, says the Greensburg *Press*. This fact has been demonstrated by a trial drawing of a few ovens which showed the coke to be of a superior quality. Nine of the fifty ovens have been charged and drawn with the most satisfactory results, the coke proving to be as dense and hard as the best coke made in the beehive ovens. The plant is not quite completed, but is in shape to produce coke.

Real Estate Transfers.

Mary Atkinson to Sarah E. Miller, East Conemaugh and Franklin, consideration, $1.

Mary Atkinson to John Atkinson et al., East Conemaugh, $2.

George H. Brown et ux. et al. to Frederick Krebs, Johnstown, $1,200.

Sheriff of Cambria county to M. D. Kittell, Washington, $450.

M. D. Kittell et ux. to Adam Smith, Washington, $1,300.

William J. Comerford et ux. to Arthur Comerford, Loretto, $300.

Frank Powers et ux. to Sisters of Mercy, Cresson township, $1.

Mary J. Boyd et vir to Mahlon W. Keim, Johnstown, $4,500.

Peter Boley et ux. to Rev. Thomas Rosensteel, Allegheny, $30.

Frank Blenck to Alois Hillenbrand, Richland, $1,500.

Margaret Edwards et al. to Barbara L. Palmer, Lower Yoder, $1.

Joshua K. Duncan et ux. to C. E. Taylor, $3,600.

James S. Osborne et al. to Edmund Livingston, Johnstown, $4.

George Habicht to Conrad Leckey, Lower Yoder, $300.

James McCloskey et ux. to Hugh McCloskey, Johnstown, $1

Hugh McCloskey et ux. to James McCloskey, Johnstown, $1.

W. F. Cornelius et ux. to Zebulon Thomas, Reade, $125.

G. Pfister to Cambria and Clearfield Railroad company, Cresson township, $1.

John Pfister to Cambria and Clearfield Railroad company, Cresson township, $250.

Edward O'Brien et ux. et al. to Cambria and Clearfield Railroad company, Cresson township, $500.

John Williams et ux. et al. to Susan McCurdy, Morrellville, $1.

Charles W. Williams et al. to John Williams, Morrellville, $1.

J. F. Gonghnour et ux. to trustees of the Brethern church, West Taylor, $5.

Fred Bland et ux. et al. to Frank Mothersbaugh, Reade, $35.

J. K. Carney et ux. to Mutual Building & Loan association, West Taylor, $1.

Margaret Fogle et al. to John J. McCann, Lilly, $1.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, September 2, 1896:

Frank Lund and Emma Wilson, Patton.

Samuel Stephens and Maggie Melvin, Johnstown.

Dominic Concil and Mary Corl, Frugality.

George A. Stein and Joy H. Miller, Johnstown.

Joseph P. Miller, Barr township, and Rachael Ann Engle, Spangler.

John J. Maloney and Maggie Moore, Johnstown.

August Skaaczoosky and Annie Bubulis, Barnesboro.

Samuel Buterbaugh and Edith May Williams, Amsbry.

John Urda and Mary Zebs Dansak, Dunlo.

William J. Martin and Hattie M. Rose, Mineral Point.

Joseph Kovacs add Hegedus Borbala, Puritan.

John W. Entler, Spangler, and Agnes Valallay, Barnesboro.

Benjamin M. Jenkins, Johnstown, and Lizzie M. Brallier, Jackson township.

Jacob M. George, Croyle township, and Esther C. Crum, Portage.

Simon E. Koontz, Johnstown, and Ida B. George, Bedford, Pa.

A New Shedule.

On Monday a new schedule went into effect on the Cambria & Clearfield division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Following are the changes on the Ebensburg branch:

Trains arrive at Ebensburg from Cresson and the north at 7:36 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:05, 5:56 and 9:15 P. M. Trains leave Ebensburg east 7:39 and 10:03 A. M., and 3:05, 5:59 and 7:30 P. M.

Trains leave Vintondale east at 1:40 and 6:40 P. M. Trains arrive at Vintondale at 11:15 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.

Trains from Ebensburg arrive at Cresson at 8:10 A. M. and 3:45 and 8:01 P. M., connecting on the main line with trains east and west.

Johnstown Fair.

For the Pennsylvania Exhibition and State Fair, to be held at Johnstown, Pa., September 7, to 12, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, on those days, special excursion tickets to Johnstown and return, from Altoona, Greensburg, and intermediate stations, and from Ebensburg, Blairsville, and Indiana. Tickets will be good for return passage until September 14 inclusive.

Cases for Court.

District Attorney Murphy has set down for trial the following cases on the days mentioned below:

FOR TRIAL MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas J. Royer; illegal liquor selling; prosecutor, Thomas P. Cullen.

Milton Westover, perjury; D. E. Notley.

William Esterbrook, fornication and bastardy; Amelia Will.

Jacob Reighard, surety; Lula Gardner.

Otho Horner, non-support, desertion; Jennie Horner.

Thomas Funck, aggravated assault and battery; John Roshan.

Joseph Cox, fornication and bastardy; Louisa Shirey.

John Aust, fornication and bastardy; Edna Gitler.

Oliver Boyle, fornication and bastardy, adultry; Emma Helsel.

John Axmaker, surety, larceny, and receiving; Amelia Axmaker.

John Axmaker, horse stealing; Amelia Axmaker.

Lee Green, surety; William Inman.

Isaac J. Harris, surety, assault, and battery; J. A. Blough.

David Varner, surety, carrying concealed weapons; F. Kissel.

FOR TRIAL TUESDAY, SEPT. 8TH.

Commonwealth vs. Clyde Lewis, felonious assault and battery, surety; prosecutor, Charles Hoffman.

Isaac Bumgardner, aggravated assault and battery; H. B. Kauffman.

Patrick Conville, malicious mischief; I. R. Snyder.

Patrick Conville, malicious mischief; I. R. Snyder.

I. R. Snyder, malicious mischief; Patrick Conville.

I. R. Snyder, surety; Edward Clark.

Edward Clark, surety; I. R. Snyder.

Rose Rye, larceny by bailee; G. W. Porch.

Ephraim Dorman, larceny by bailee; Charles Amby.

George R. Miller, fornication and bastardy; Rose Clark.

John M. King, fornication and bastardy; Mary Green.

Jeff. Brown, fornication and bastardy; Ellen Nagle.

Henry M. Hill, fornication and bastardy; Mary E. Cook.

William Boone, fornication and bastardy; Amanda Blake.

Daniel Omsted, fornication and bastardy; Margaret Hoerle.

Mary Fox, disorderly house; Mary Nenstell.

John Shenloff, fornication and bastardy, Sarah Johnson.

FOR TRIAL WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9TH.

Commonwealth vs. Fred Smaltz, rape; prosecutor, Hiram Orris.

Hiram Orris, rape, Susan Wolf.

Charles Rice, larceny and receiving; Charles A. Pierce.

Julius Bee, illegal liquor selling; Jacob Wendell.

William Bradley, burglary; Sabina Ryan.

Louis Mazulla, aggravated assault and brttery; Gabriel Pasqueen.

Gabriel Pasqueen, assault and battery; Louis Mazulla.

John F. Overdorff, forgery; Simon Overdorff.

John F. Overdorff, forgery; Simon Overdorff.

FOR TRIAL THURSDAY, SEPT. 10TH.

Commonwealth vs. George Dorman, robbery; prosecutor, M. A. Riffle.

William Alexander, robbery; Joseph Roberts.

Isaac Hardy, assault and battery, resisting an officer; James Gillespie.

Michael Flynn et al., larceny and recieving; E. J. Dunlap.

Philip Krook, assault and battery, intent to kill; P. M. Swope.

John Hellstrom, arson; H. Hoffman.

Elmer Wise, arson; H. Hoffman.

Thomas Pitchford, assault and battery; Mary Ann Pitchford.

Mary Young et al., larceny and receiving; Thomas Pitchford.

James Young et al., assault and battery; Thomas Pitchford.

Julius Rager, assault and battery; James Null.

Andrew Pinsko et al., resisting an officer; H. Kirkpatrick.

John Davis, malicious mischief; H. M. Galbreath.

FOR TRIAL FRIDAY, SEPT. 11TH.

Commonwealth vs. Blanche Tuhey, larceny and receiving; prosecutrix, Etta C. Luther.

John Pischoola, larceny and receiving; A. P. Anderson.

Edward Fleck, larceny and receiving; A. P. Anderson.

Edward Fleck, larceny and receiving; McClellen McCracken.

John Smedlock et al., aggravated assault and battery; John Cramer.

John Cramish, aggravated assault and battery; John Cramer.

Harrison Haslett et al., defrauding boarding-house keeper; Hannah Davis.

F. W. Clark, forgery; George W. Olwine

Homer Somerville, assault and battery; John E. Donaldson.

John E. Donaldson, assault and battery; Homer Somerville.

Donaldus Rager et al., larceny and receiving; P. W. Varner.

Frank Quegliarrells, forgery; J. W. Gore.

John Kiley et al., assault and battery, intent; Joseph Farren.

Thomas Cunningham, assault and battery; Harvey J. F. Mears.

FOR TRIAL SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

Commonwealth vs. Micky Priest, horse-stealing; prosecutor, Cloyd Roudabush.

Henry McGough, cruelty to animals; Silas W. Long.

Samuel Proctor, nuisance, keeping a vicious dog; Charles E. Ernst.

A. E. Shaffer, kidnapping; William Smiley.

Lum Quin, assault and battery, surety; Charles Yake.

Lum John, assault and battery, surety; Charles Yake.

Philip Pritch et al., surety; Caron Leahey.

William Allen, larceny and receiving; Michael Cassiday.

J. E. McDougal, defrauding boarding house keeper; P. L. Carpenter.

Hurt at Spangler.

On Friday of last week Misses Celia Kirsch and Elmira Bearer, of Spangler, were out driving and when near Lantzy's railroad crossing a train came along and frightened the horse. Miss Bearer got out and held the animal until the train had passed and then got into the buggy. She had scarcely got seated in the vehicle when a "pusher" that was following the train came along and the horse again became unruly. Miss Bearer again jumped out and caught the horse by the head but the animal was by this time thoroughly terrorized, and in his frantic efforts to get away jumped a fence with the plucky girl hanging to him, which she continued to do until she brought him to a stop, the engineer in the meantime having shut off the steam, and both he and the fireman going to the assistance of the ladies. Miss Bearer was thoroughly exhausted and was also badly hurt, one limb being sprained, and it is probable that it will be some time before she will be able to be out.

—Alleged sugar agents are reaping a rich harvest among the farmers in some sections. They take orders for sugar by the barrel at a low rate. The "sugar" arrives all right, and the agent pocksts the prize, but when the barrel is opened it is found to contain common salt, with a few pounds of sugar in a compartment at each end of the barrel.

The Democratic County Convention.

On Monday Cambria county's Democratic county convention met in Ebensburg for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket to be voted for at the coming election. The delegates were a representative body of our best citizens and they performed their duties with sound judgment by placing in nomination a ticket worthy of the support of the good citizens of all parties.

At eleven o'clock Chairman H. A. Englehart called the convention to order for the purpose of electing officers of the convention. One hundred and two delegates answered to the roll call and on motion made and seconded, W. Horace Rose, Esq., of Johnstown, was unanimously elected chairman, and D. A. McGough, of Ebensburg, and R. H. Biter, of Portage township, were elected tellers.

Mr. Rose, on taking the chair, made a characteristic and able address to the delegates and people assembled, which, at its conclusion, was roundly applauded. After the appointment of a committee on resolutions, consisting of Thomas P. Sheridan, of Conemaugh; Edward H. Bailey, of Johnstown; R. L. Bowers, of Reade township; D. W. Luke, of South Fork, and P. J. Detrich, of Carrolltown, the convention adjourned to meet at one o'clock for the purpose of nominating a ticket.

Promptly at one o'clock the convention reassembled and at once proceeded to business. The first thing in order was the nomination of a candidate for county treasurer and for this office the names of John H. Waters and Jay Woodring, both of Johnstown, were placed before the convention. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. Waters by a vote of 71 to 31. After the announcement of the ballot, on motion of Edward T. McNeelis, Esq., of Johnstown, the nomination of Mr. Waters was made unanimous.

For assembly seven candidates were named before the convention. Previous to the balloting a proposition from a committee of the People's party of Cambria county, was laid before the convention by Mr. Edward H. Bailey, of Johnstown, as follows:

"If the Democratic county convention will accept one of our nominees for assembly, we will fill our vacancies—i. e. treasurer and one commissioner—from the Democratic ticket."

The name of Mr. A. P. Kirsch, one of the nominees for assembly on the People's ticket, was placed in nomination, but the delegates were evidently not strongly impressed with the proposition.

The candidates named for assembly were as follows: C. F. Frazer, of Hastings; Blair Short, of Lilly; Dr. William Rauch, of Johnstown; John O'Toole, of Johnstown; Dr. H. Somerville, of Chest Springs; Thomas J. Itell, of Johnstown, and A. P. Kirsch, of Barr township.

On the second ballot Messrs. C. F. Frazer, of Hastings, and Thomas J. Itell, of Johnstown, were nominated.

The ballots on assembly were as follows:

Ballots	1	2
Frazer	48	65
Short	27	22
Rauch	19	*
O'Toole	38	40
Somerville	11	7
Itell	48	54
Kirsch	8	9

*Withdrawn.

The nominations of Messrs. Frazer and Itell were then made unanimous and the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for county commissioners.

For this office there were eight men named, of whom David Costlow, of Johnstown, was nominated on the third ballot, and Thomas Hoover, of Cambria township, was nominated on the tenth ballot. The candidates named were: W. C. Berry, of Wilmore; Peter Weitz, of Johnstown; William J. Tierney, of Cambria township; Charles Dunlap, of Carroll township; David Costlow, of Johnstown; Thomas Hoover, of Cambria township; P. E. Dillon, of Elder township, and Robert Ferguson, of Blacklick township. The name of Mr. Berry was withdrawn after the 1st ballot; that of Mr. Weitz after the 2nd, and that of Mr. Ferguson after the 3rd.

The balloting on commissioner was as follows:

Ballots	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Berry	18									
Weitz	25	32								
Tierney	15	12	5	1	1					
Dunlap	27	32	33	30	30	29	32	27	30	10
Costlow	35	44	70							
Hoover	31	31	29	32	37	29	31	56	43	66
Dillon	28	22	38	33	30	25	21	25	23	9
Ferguson	22	21	15							

For poor director Raphael Hite, of Carroll township, and John Long, of Ebensburg, were placed in nomination. The first ballot decided in favor of Mr. Hite by a vote of 72 to 11. His nomination was made unanimous.

For county auditors, five names were placed before the convention, as follows: James King, of Johnstown; F. E. Farabaugh, of Carrolltown; Thomas F. Brady, of Johnstown; Thomas A. Mather, of Adams township, and Fred B. Duerbeck, of Johnstown. Messrs. King and Farabaugh were nominated on the first ballot, which was as follows:

King	56
Farabaugh	57
Brady	19
Mather	8
Duerbeck	13

After the ballot the nominations were made unanimous and the convention then proceeded to the selection of a candidate for state senator.

For the office of state senator George F. Bauer, of Johnstown, and Frank P. Martin, Esq., of the same place, were named. The first ballot resulted in the selection of Mr. Martin by a vote of 60 to 16.

For congress, the name of F. J. O'Connor, Esq., of Johnstown, was presented and he was unanimously chosen as the choice of Cambria county for congress.

Messrs. O'Connor and Martin were each empowered to select their own conferees.

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

The Democrats of Cambria county, in convention assembled, heartily pledge their support to the nominees of the Chicago convention, the Hon. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president, and the Hon. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for vice president. We hail the illustrous citizen of the Flatte as the tribune of the people, as the courageous, able and sincere champion of the rights of the toiling millions, not of the English syndicates, the Wall street trusts, and the millionaire money combines. In his wise leadership we look hopefully forward to success.

We have much reason to expect success. We stand to-day the representatives of the masses, and not of the classes. We stand for the right, and, having full confidence in the common people, we go before them with our candidates, firm in the conviction that our cause will be sustained.

We indorse the Chicago platform. We accept it as the honest expression of honest delegates in one of the most marvelous conventions in the world's history. We accept it as the expression of the common people, and not of political demagogues, who have ruled the party only that the classes might prosper at the expense of labor. We accept all its tenets, and we pledge it our most earnest support.

We heartily indorse the course of Joseph A. Gray, one of the delegates from this state to the Chicago convention, for the bold and open position he took at said convention in favor of the people's cause, and for his loyal support since of the platform and candidates there nominated.

We want to heartily commend the courageous stand of the Johnstown *Democrat* and the Pittsburg *Post*, each of which is ably battling for the rights of the people. We bespeak for each the support of our party and friends, and we do especially urge that efforts be made to extend their circulation.

—On Monday night while some children were playing near the home of George Edwards, of Johnstown, a lighted torch was upset which set fire to the dress of his daughter Frances, aged 14. The girl immediately started for home when the wind fanned the flames until she was so badly burned that she died several hours later.

Miscellaneous Notices.

ONE-HORSE hay rakes for sale cheap at DUFTON'S. July 24 tf.

GO to DUFTON'S for fruit cans.

$40 per month and expenses paid good men for taking orders. Steady work and will furnish fine outfit and choice territory. Apply Protective Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y. July 3 4m.

WANTED.—A general representative in this county to organize local boards for the Artisans' Savings and Loan Association. Address 91 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. mch22

WANTED—A reliable man to represent a loan institution in Cambria county Money loaned in sums of $100 to $10,000. For particulars apply to W. M. DAVIS, Coalport, Pa. mch26tf.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the Key Building, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in July, $2,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, LESTER LAMMER, Secretary. President.

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Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McBreen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct15tf

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EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 25 a m
Main Line Express, daily	10 59 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 09 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 07 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, daily	2 36 p m
Mail Train, daily	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave Ebensburg as follows: 7.20 and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30 a. m and 5.35 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m., and 6.10 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 3.10 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.50 p. m.

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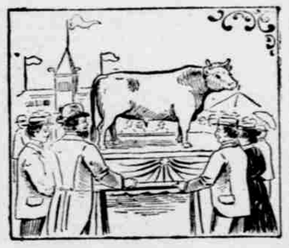

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Orphan's Court Sale OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises in Clearfield township, in said county of Cambria, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5TH 1896,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the township of Clearfield, county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, on the public road between Chest Springs, and Ashville, adjoining lands of Sutton heirs, David Litzinger's, John S. McHugh, Thomas Miller and others, containing

200 ACRES

more or less, and having thereon erected on one end of the land a large TWO STORIED FRAME HOUSE and large Bank Barn and outbuildings and on the other end of the land a TWO-STORIED

FRAME HOUSE

and Barn and outbuildings, all buildings being in good repair.

If it be desired by purchasers the said land will be divided into two parts by a designated line if thereby better prices can be obtained than by selling the land in one whole piece.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of sale; the balance of one-third at confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and the remaining third in two years from confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

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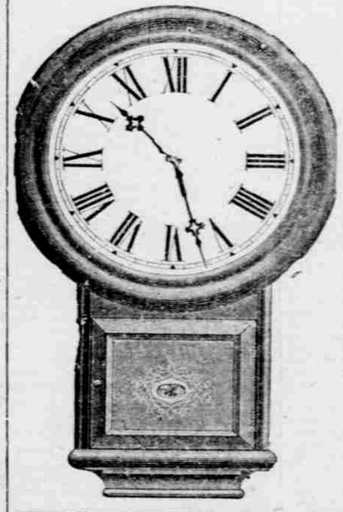

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A TOUR THROUGH OHIO

Bryan Spoke at Springfield and Other Points Today.

LARGE MEETING AT COLUMBUS.

The Democratic Candidate Spoke From Four Sides of a Platform to Fully Thirty Thousand People—Will Speak at Toledo Tonight.

KENTON, O., Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs Bryan arrived at Springfield from Columbus at 8:45 this morning. Mr Bryan made an address and at 11 o'clock left for this place, making speeches at Urbana and Bellefontaine enroute. The party remained here an hour and a half, the candidate speaking to a big crowd, and then left for Toledo at 2 o'clock by way of Findlay and Bowling Green. The train will reach Toledo at 3:30, where Mr Bryan will speak tonight.

Mr. Bryan's meeting at Columbus was a bigger demonstration, in comparisonto the sizes of the two places, than the one at Cleveland. He spoke from a platform facing the eastern front of the capitol building.

About the four sides were swarming men, women and children, a large part of the city's population, reinforced by visitors to the state fair now in progress. There were fully 30,000 in the crowd.

On account of the size of his audience Mr. Bryan adopted a novel method of speaking, talking to sections of the crowd alternately from each of the four sides of the platform, even then not more than a tenth of the people could hear him. He was introduced by Hon. Allen W. Thurman, son of the "Old Roman," who has been fighting for free silver in Ohio for several years, and after the candidate's speech the Democratic nominee for congress in the Columbus district, Hon. J. Lentz, addressed the remains of the crowd.

As Mr. Bryan practically made four speeches, speaking to one side at a time, we give as near as we can the four speeches as a whole. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—This is the largest audience to which I ever tried to speak. I have had occasion to talk where the audience filled the house, but I never had occasion to talk where the audience filled all outdoors. If you all vote as you are now shouting I don't see how there can be any question about the triumph of free silver in the state of Ohio.

I desire to impress upon you the fact that the enemy we are fighting in this campaign is an enemy which has never gone into an open battle. The advocates of the gold standard have never dared to submit the gold standard to the arbitrament of a ballot. Every step that has been taken has been taken by stealth and without the approval of the American people. When silver was demonetized in 1873 the people had not discussed it and persons who were members of congress and who voted upon the measure testified that they did not understand that the bill demonetized silver. When the crime was discovered and the American people attempted to restore silver to its ancient place by the side of gold, the opponents of free silver forced the Bland act upon congress as a compromise, and as soon as the Bland act went into force the enemies of free silver proceeded to repeal the Bland act and left nothing in its place. But the silver sentiment grew until 1890, and in that year the opponents of free coinare, being afraid of the passage of a free coinage bill, secured another compromise which was known as the Sherman law.

In the support of that measure Senator Sherman made a speech, and in the course of that speech he went on to say that we required more than $42,000,000 new money every year to keep pace with the population and industries, and headvocated that measure on the ground that it gave to the people more money, and yet in his Recollections, published only a few months ago, you will find that Senator Sherman there says that he was in favor of the Sherman law simply to prevent free coinage and that he was willing to vote for its repeal the day after it was enacted if he could prevent the substitution of free coinage. There you will find the chief—the chief supporter of the gold standard policy in the United States, supporting a bill because it gave money to the American people and then declaring that he would have voted for the repeal of it the very next day. [Applause.]

They secured the repeal of the Sherman law and they pretended that when they got that out of the way that they would restore silver to its former place. There were some who said that the trend of the Sherman law was to that end and that we had to clear away the rubbish before we could build up a good system; and there were others who said that if we stood by free silver we would drive Europe to bimetallism. But those who made this arrangement have proven that they were not sincere and that their purpose was to deceive the American people. [Applause. In this campaign every party, in its platform so far, has declared that the principle of bimetallism is better than a gold standard; and yet in spite of these declarations you know that there is a body of people in the United States, who under cover of friendliness to bimetallism, are seeking to fasten a gold standard upon the American people.

Let us suppose that you had free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. Then what? Why, any person in the world owning silver bullion could bring that bullion to our mints and have it converted into full legal tender silver dollars, just like the ones that you use today. Now, how could you be injured? Suppose some man made up his mind to injure the American people under free coinage. How would he do it? Why, he would take his silver to our mint. Suppose a thousand dollars of it, and have it coined into dollars; then he would take these dollars out to hurt the American people with them, and how would he do it? He would take that money home and he would be required to pay the freight on it, and he would lose the cost of coinage and lose the freight both ways and we could stand it longer than he could.

Ah, you say that he would trade that silver for gold and take the gold away and leave the silver. Where would he get the gold? Won't he get it at the treasury of the United States? Not under bimetallism, because under bimetallism the government does not agree to swap, but under bimetallism the government converts the silver bullion into silver money and gold bullion into gold coin and makes them legal tender for all debts, public and private. But it does not agree to redeem a gold dollar in silver or a silver dollar in gold. [Applause.] So that under bimetallism this foreigner could not exchange his silver at the mint for gold unless the government was disposed to let him do it. Where would he get the gold? He would have to find somebody with the gold; he could not hurt anybody by trading silver for gold until he found somebody who had the gold, and that would let most of the people of the United States out of danger.

There is another way that he might do. He might, instead of taking the silver home, instead of giving it to us, instead of trading it to us for gold, he might trade it to us for property. Whenever we have anything to sell, we are looking for a man who has the money to trade for what we have to sell, and instead of being frightened, if he will just let us know when he is coming with his silver, to exchange for our products, we will meet him at the depot with a brass band and escort him through the town and show him where the property is that he can buy.

There was another demonstration paid the Bryan party when they left Cleveland for Columbus. About the hotel and depot large crowds had gathered in order to catch a parting glance of the nominee. The Columbus reception committee arrived in this city and took charge of the party. A special car had been provided and it was decorated inside and out with bunting. The train was delayed an hour, mainly on account of the crowds, which had gathered around the car and insisted on shaking hands with Mr. Bryan.

Detective C. H. Kettles of Cleveland was in charge of the train and acted as Mr. Bryan's bodyguard. At every village through which the train passed, hundreds were gathered at the depot in order to catch a glance of the nominee as he passed through. There were but a few stops made and at these places Mr. Bryan shook hands with those assembled. He spoke a few words to the crowd at Grafton, Crestline, Shelby and Delaware and at each of these places was cheered and applausad. He arrived in Columbus nearly an hour late.

COAL INDUSTRY THREATENED.

A Chinese Article of Fine Quality Invades the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 2.—China has thrown the gauntlet to the big coal miners of the United States. The American bark Colorado, which has just arrived in port, brought a mixed sample cargo of anthracite and manufactured coal, mined and made in the Tonquin district. It was consigned to a coal dealing firm of this city, which promises to push the Chinese fuel on the coast market at prices greatly below those which Pennsylvania and Welsh coals of the same character are now bringing. Examining experts have pronounced the Tonquin coal beds almost inexhaustible. The Chinese article is in the market to stay, it is said, at least as long as the present tariff conditions exist.

Tonquin, since the Tonquin war, has been under the control of the French and it is French capital that is now developing the mines, but the land is still populated by Chinese as before, and it is the cheap Chinese labor that is employed in the mines; hence the extremely low cost of production, which enables the French owners of the Tonquin mines to undersell the coal producers of other countries where labor is better paid. The coal from the Orient is said to be of the finest quality, fully equal to the best Pennsylvania or Welsh coal.

TO GET WEYLER'S REWARD.

A Spaniard Tries to Betry Americans Into His Hand.

KEY WEST, Sept. 2.—A plot to betray a number of young men into the hands of the Spaniards has been exposed here and as a result Jose Aranjo fled from the city in an open boat to escape being lynched.

Aranjo arrived here ten days ago from Havana. He claimed to be in sympathy with the insurgents, and said he had left Havana to escape arrest as a suspect. Aranjo spent money freely and soon became popular with the young men of Key West.

Some days ago he proposed to charter the schooner Nonpareil and take about 50 young men on a pleasure trip of several days duration. The young men of Key West, Americans as well as Cubans, were charmed by the suggestion and the party was soon made up.

However, Ramon Portillo, a prominent Cuban, received a letter from Havana containing the information the information that Aranjo was a Spanish emissary and had been sent to Key West to betray a number of young men into the hands of Weyler.

The letter stated that Aranjo's proposed pleasure trip was simply a scheme to get the young men into Cuban waters, when they would be betrayed as filibusters.

The commanders of two warships were parties to the plot and they proposed to share with Aranjo the large reward offered by Weyler for the capture of a filibustering vessel.

SUPERVISED BY CONSULS.

They Are Preventing Mistreatment of Armenians by the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—Quiet now prevails here, and it is hoped that the danger of further rioting has passed. The Turkish officials are continuing the work of clearing the khans of the Armenians who have been hidden therein and the foreign consuls are supervising this work in order to see that the conditions prescribed by the representatives of the powers are carried out.

These conditions provide that the consuls must consent to the entry of the houses, but no Armenians can be arrested without the consent of the consuls, and all arms and explosives will be handed over to the government. This search of the houses of foreigners is irritating, but it is considered necessary if the return to anarchy is to be prevented.

BUFFALO IN THE LEAD.

Likely to Get Next G. A. R. Encampment Naval Veterans' Parade.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 2.—Buffalo is in the lead for the G. A. R. encampment of 1897 and is likely to capture it. Denver is the other aspirant.

The parade of the naval veterans, the ex-prisoners of war and the Sons of Veterans, all escorted by the Third regiment of regulars from Fort Snelling, was a short one, but novel in some of the features introduced by the naval veterans and a decidedly popular one although generally considered as simply a foretaste to the big parade of today. The streets were lined with people, who gave hearty greeting to the marching old soldiers and cheered their sons and their army successors, the character of the parade allowing a comparison not at any other time possible.

Last night the grand reception of the ladies in honor of Commander-in-Chief Walker were given along Summit avenue.

Desperate Battle Due to Liquor.

SERGENT, Ky., Sept. 2.—Reliable information has just been received here from a remote section in Magoffin county, west of Sailyersville, of a terrible hand-to-hand battle between two desperate factions, in which four men were killed outright and two others seriously, if not fatally, wounded. It is said to be the result of a "mountain dew" spree and a game of cards on the roadside.

STATE HAPPENINGS.

Events of Interest Rolled Down For People In a Hurry.

Wenford Wye, 3 years of age, was burned to death at Scranton.

Henry G. Booz, a widely-known Pennsylvania railroad employe, died at Bristol.

Thomas Donovan, a boy, was shot and instantly killed at Braddock by James Cavanaugh.

La Maida Bros. & Andreoli, Italian bankers, made an assignment at Philadelphia.

John J. Carlin, 22 years, of Philadelphia was killed by a fall from a bicycle at Gloucester.

George Boyd of Philadelphia, a plasterer, fell four stories by the collapse of a scaffold and was killed.

George Jones of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was killed near Chester by an explosion of dynamite.

Burglars robbed the house of Theodore Kochler at Allentown without disturbing the slumbers of the family.

Frank Morris, the young murderer of Bernard Loker, paid the penalty of his crime on the scaffold at Uniontown.

Collieries throughout the anthracite coal regions are commencing to experience a shortage in the water supply.

The mammoth coal structure erected by Pardee & Co., near Cranberry, commenced operations, giving employment to several hundred men and boys.

The Monongahela Baptist association is meeting in the First Baptist church for its sixty-fourth annual session, with about 150 ministers and delegates present.

Burglars broke into the residence of Postmaster Killen, at Luzerne, and secured $250, a gold watch and Killen's revolver. The postoffice was untouched.

Joseph Orosz was hanged in the Allegheny county jailyard at Pittsburg for the murder of his sweetheart, Teres Bobak, on the night of the 9th of January of the present year.

The sub-committee on organization of the Democratic city executive committee of Philadelphia has acquitted Magistrate Slevin of the charge of disloyalty to the ticket.

Alfred McCord, 17 years, of Philadelphia was committed by Coroner Ashbridge to await the action of the grand jury, charged with being responsible for the death of James B. Adams, 78 years.

SPOKE TO EDITORS.

West Virginans Visited Major McKinley at Canton.

VAST RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

Of the Mountain State Pointed Out and Their Development Declared to Depend on the Success of Republican Principles—Points of the Speech.

CANTON, O., Sept. 2.—The mountaineer editors of West Virginia have good healthy lungs. When the party of 86 called on Major McKinley several hundred people joined in the gathering. The delegation applauded nearly every sentence Major McKinley spoke. The presentation of the Republican Press association of West Virginia, by Mr P. W. Morris was witty and entertaining. Mr. McKinley in his reply said:

It affords me sincere pleasure to give you welcome to my state, my city and my home. From no quarter could visitors be more welcome, nor from any body of men than the representatives of the Republican press of West Virginia, from a state in which I am intensely interested as a citizen and a Republican, and because I believe that upon the success of Republican principles her advancement and welfare largely depends. [Applause.]

The cause in which you are engaged this year is one commanding both conscience and interest. The Republican cause was never more just and righteous than this year and the triumph of its principles was never more essential to the general welfare of the American people than now. We have had great political contests in the past, but I doubt if any was ever waged which involved higher interests to the people, and to the country at large than those presented in this campaign. [Applause and cries of "that's right."] Nothing is more vital to the standing and progress of a country than the preservation of its credit and financial honor. [Applause and cries of "that's right, too."] Nothing is more indispensable to business and prosperity than that the currency of the country shall be so honest that it can cheat nobody. [Great cheering.] Nothing is of greater moment to the welfare of the country than the adoption of a policy which will give labor and capital constant employment with fair returns. [Applause and cries of "good."]

But, gentlemen, lying beneath all these and more important than all these is the preservation of law and order—the reign of domestic quiet. [Cheers. All those are embraced in the contention which is upon us this year. In connection with these questions, as editors and publishers you have the gravest responsibilities. You help to make public sentiment, and a right public sentiment is what is most needed at this juncture of our national affairs. Never was the press of the country more aroused to these issues than now. Never did the Republican cause have such mighty support from the newspapers of the United States, as it has today. This help is not confined to the Republican press alone, but includes many of the greatest newspapers which have hitherto advocated the Democratic cause. [Great applause.] All this is an evidence that the people appreciate that a great crisis is upon them, and that the way to avoid that crisis is for patriotic men of every section of the country to unite and act together in the common cause of country [Great Applause.]

It is the selfish concern, therefore, that prompts me to express the hope that West Virginia may become permanently a Republican state. [Cheers and cries of "It will go Republican this fall all right."] and the start she gained so gloriously in 1894 will not be lost in 1896. [Great applause.] The Republican party aims higher than that—it is not merely the success of individuals or party, but the good of the country it seeks; and it is in that spirit, and that spirit only, that its movements that I wish always to constantly speak and act. [Applause.] There is, in my judgment, no state whose prosperity is linked more closely to Republican policies than West Virginia. You have extensive river interests, both on the Ohio and the Kanawha; and this is never so prosperous and active as when your great steel and iron interests, your mines, your mills, your factories are busily employed. [Cries of "that's right."]

Your railroads, reaching now more than 2,000 miles, with their employes, are all better off when every field of industry is employed. Every railroad employe, from trackman to manager, appreciates this as he never appreciated it before.

Then have You considered that perhaps no other equal territory, no other 25,000 square miles of the United States, might or should contain so many interests whose development, growth and progress are so dependent upon the maintenance of our great Republican doctrine of protection. [Great applause.]

Major McKinley then enumerated the great resources and industries of West Virginia. Then he said:

How much the several industries have suffered in the last three years, you know better than I can tell you. How much the woolgrowers have lost, those who have sheep and raise wool, know accurately. They know what the experience of the last three years has cost this state.

All your interests are directly affected; all are benefitted or injured by our industrial legislation. You know and the people know that every one of them were advanced by Republican policies (applause), and that all of them have been more or less injured by Democratic legislation [Great applause and cries of "You are right."]

Under the beneficent operations of Republican industrial policies, your state has in a brief period practically doubled its population and quadrupled its wealth and if you continue to advance in the next 20 years, as you advanced from 1870 to 1890, you can only hope to do it under a system which encourages home industry and gives steady employment to willing hands at remunerative wages. [Tremendous cheering and cries of: "Hurrah for McKinley."]

Restore the principle in our legislation which gave us prosperity [Cries of "that's right."] Keep the credit of the government untarnished above all else. [Applause.] Keep the currency up to the highest standard of civilized nations. [Renewed applause.] No nations of the world must have better money than we have, and no nation of the world has better money than we have. [Great cheering.] And it is no reflection, either upon our honor or independence, that we refuse to adopt the financial policy of China and Mexico. [Renewed cheering.] Let us have neither free trade nor free silver [Cries of "we won't."]

Work and wages have been cut in two and we spurn the same experiment on the money in which they are paid. [Loud applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."] We want the same money in the future that we have had since Jan. 1, 1879, and that we intend to have. [Cries of "that's right." We want honest dollars. Our great need now is a chance to earn these honest dollars by honest work at home and let us do our work in the United States, and then there will not be an idle man beneath our flag. [Continued applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."]

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement Issued by the National Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued from the treasury department shows that the public debt, less cash in the treasury is $978,497,196, which is an increase for the month of $12,342,684 which is accounted for by the loss of nearly exactly that amount of cash on hand due, to the excess of expenditures over receipts. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, $847,364,260; interest on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,622,960; debt bearing no interest, $372,856,376. This amount however, does not include $563,656,972 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding and offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, $139,835,200; silver, $513,647,700; paper, $177,923,568; bonds, disbursing officers balances, etc., $17,992,276, making a total of $849,388,746 against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $606,042,345, which leaves $243,346,400 cash in the treasury. The interest bearing debt of the government is shown by the statement to have been: $1,182,149,050 on March 1, 1885; $844,106,220 on March 1, 1889; $585,034,260 on March 1, 1893, and $847,364,260 on Aug. 31, 1896.

THE GREAT PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION.

The eight annual exhibition of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition of Pittsburgh is drawing near, the opening date being September 9th. Already is there great activity in the big buildings of the Society. Old decorations are being torn down to be replaced by new and novel effects, and every effort is being made by exhibitors to furnish attractive displays. Many are rebuilding and repainting their booths, so that the general result of the interior of the Main Building when it is opened on September 9 will far exceed in brilliancy any other of the annual inauguration nights. The great change in the interior comes, of course, from the addition of the music wing built on the north side, directly opposite the main entrance. The large area, with its platform for the band, 24x40 feet, with seats on three sides, accommodating nearly 2,000 people, will be the music room of the Exposition. All the concerts will be given there, insuring the musical listener a seat in comfort. The old music gallery has been enlarged by the addition of about 500 seats, and now accommodates about 1,500 people. Thus it will be seen that the Exposition managers can offer seats at all their concerts to 3,500 people.

The calendar of the appearance of the several military bands is as follows: Chicago Marine band of 35 performers, T. P. Brooke, conductor, opens the Exposition on Wednesday, September 9, remaining through Saturday, the 19th. On the 21st comes Innes and his New York musicians, 50 strong, whose engagement lasts through Saturday, October 3. Monday, October 5, Gilmore's band, of 50 players, with Victor Herbert, conductor, makes its second Exposition appearance since reorganization. This fine band will remain until the Exposition closes, on October 24. No exposition in the United States has ever offered such splendid band music as will be heard in Pittsburgh during the six weeks, from September 9 to October 24. Four concerts will be given daily during the six weeks of the Exposition: afternoons, 2 to 3 and 4 to 5; evenings, 7:30 to 8:30 and 9:30 to 10:30. The general character of the programs last season will be maintained, the best popular music being at all times provided.

The art exhibit this year will be distinctly superior to that of any previous season, Manager Keating, with the assistance of Artist Martin B. Leisser, having given this feature a great deal of attention during the past six months. While the exhibit will include the best examples of American art, the sum total of the pictures will be thoroughly cosmopolitan.

All through the Main Building plans for the disposition of booths are being brought to completion that will make a new and brilliant interior of it.

In Mechanical Hall there will be more than ever apparent a representation of those industries which have given Pittsburgh her business supremacy and commanding position. There will be found steel, iron, glass and oil, crude and manufactured ores, coal and coke, the triumphs of electrical invention, and machinery of all kinds. In short, a notable exhibit is now being installed in the great machinery hall which will not only mirror the industrial activity of Pittsburgh, but will include the newest inventions that the world has been talking about the past twelve months. In the line of agricultural implements an unusual variety will be displayed.

Electricy and electrical appliances will be given the seat of honor at the coming Exposition. The chief feature of the electrical exhibit will be a Roentgen Ray machine fitted up by Thomas Edison and Luther Steringer, one of his early students and the inventor of the Electrical fountain.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company is preparing an exhibit of its most modern electrical appliances of Mechanical Hall. It has made wonderful advances in the last year and the most improved work of its experts will be shown for the first time.

The making of shoes by machinery, from the bootee used by the smallest-footed infant to the jackboots of the cavalryman, will be shown. This exhibit has been brought from Berlin and London. Twenty-four workmen will be employed at the stand, and it is expected to make between 15,000 and 20,000 shoes during the season of the Exposition. The booth in which the machinery will be placed is one which was used at the World's Fair.

The cocoa firm, Van Houten & Zoon, will have this season a Dutch cocoa mill in operation, and the house from which the cocoa samples are served will be covered with colored incandescent lights.

Amusements for the multitude will be found on all sides; the gravity railroad, which gives one a ride in air for a thousand feet for five cents, the merry-go-round, the river trip down to Davis Island dam and return, are some of the special features. Out of town visitors to the Exposition will be favored by the railroads this year more than ever before. More frequent excursions will be run from a larger number of places and at a lower cost than before has been possible. Those who plan to spend only one day at the Exposition can find something interesting and instructive for every moment of the time, and there will be a good restaurant open at all hours, at which the prices will be very reasonable.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.

WHEAT—No. 1 old red, 69@70c; No. 2 red, 68@69c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 29@30c; No. 2 shelled, 27½@28c; high mixed shelled, 27@27½c; mixed ear, 28@28c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 26@26¼; No. 2 do, 25@25½c; extra No. 3 white, 24½@25c; light mixed, 25@25c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50; mixed clover, old, $9.00@9.50; packing, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.00@8.50; wagon hay, $15.00@16.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 20½@21c; do creamery, 19@20c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 16@17c; fancy country roll, 14@15c; low grade and cooking, 8@9c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 8½@9c; new Ohios, full cream, 7½@7½c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12@12½c; limburger, new, 7½@8c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11c; Swiss in square blocks, 12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 14½@15c; seconds, 12@13c.

FOULTRY—Large live chickens, 6@6½c per pair; live chickens, small, 5@5½c; spring chickens, 20@40c per pair; dressed chickens, 12½@13c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 12½@13½c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.

CATTLE—Receipts, 90 cars on Monday; market ruled active on good grades, and slow on the common grades. Supply today light and market steady. We quote prices: Prime, $4.50@4.65; good, $4.25@4.35; tidy, $4.05@4.15; good butchers, $3.90@4.10; fair, $3.50@3.90; common, $3.00@3.50; rough fat, $3.10@3.70; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.50; bologna cows, per head, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday; market ruled steady at 5c decline from last of the week. Today's receipts light; demand only fair. Sales were as follows: Prime light, $3.55@3.60; best mediums, $3.50@3.55; common to fair Yorkers, $3.45@3.50; heavy, $3.15@3.25; roughs, $2.00@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday fair; 18 cars on sale; market steady on sheep, lower on lambs and calves. Receipts today 5 cars; market slow for sheep. We quote: Prime, $3.65@3.75; good, $3.40@3.60; fair, $3.00@3.25; common, $2.00@2.75; culls, 50c@$1.00. Lambs—Choice, $4.50@4.75; common to good lambs, $3.00@4.25; veal calves, $5.00@5.50; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@3.50.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.

HOGS—Market active at $2.60@3.50. Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 700 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at 2.25@4.25. Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 700 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady at $3.50@4.40. Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 600 head. Lambs—Market dull and lower at $2.25@4.75.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

WHEAT—Spot market weaker; No. 1 hard, 67½c.

CORN—Spot market weak; No. 2, 25½c.

OATS—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 20c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers, 10@11c per pound dressed weight; sheep at 7½@10½c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½@9½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep dull and lower; lambs dull and lower.

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Treats all curable Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases.

Epilepsy and Fits Cured.

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Suffering from Spermatorrhea and Impotency as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in mature years, and other causes, producing some of the following effects: Emissions, blotches, debility, nervousness, dizziness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, defective memory and sexual exhaustion, which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are permanently cured by Remedies not injurious.

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Syphilis and complication, as sore throat, falling out of the hair, pain in the bones, eruptions, etc., are perfectly eradicated without mercury or other injurious drugs.

Gonnorrhea Gleet, Stricture, and all Urinary and Kidney Troubles are speedily cured by treatment that never failed. He undertakes no incurable case, but cures thousands given up to die. Remember the date and come early, as his rooms are always crowded wherever he stops.

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BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1891.

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is a special boon to business men who, having drifted unconsciously into the drink habit and awaken to find the disease of alcoholism fastened upon them, rendering them unfit to manage affairs requiring a clear brain. A four weeks course of treatment at the

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restores to them all their powers, mental and physical, destroys the abnormal appetite, and restores them to the condition they were in before they indulged in stimulants. This has been done in more than 1800 cases treated here, and among them some of your own neighbors, to whom we can refer with confidence as to the absolute safety and efficiency of the Keeley Cure. Be it the fullest and most searching investigation is invited. Send for pamphlet giving full information.

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Durably and Handsomely Built,
Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,
Sews ALL Sewable Articles,

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ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

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THE GREAT GERMAN HEADACHE CURE

A QUICK RELIEF FOR EVERY TYPE OF HEADACHE.

FOUR CARDINAL POINTS RESPECTING HEADACHE.

Never forget that all headaches are essentially nervous. By quieting the nerves you stop the headache.

Every headache is a prayer of the cranial nerves for REST—Soothe them with KOPFALINE.

Should your headache be nervous, sick, periodic, dyspeptic, or be caused by worry, anxiety, excesses of any kind or brain weariness, use KOPFALINE.

When children suffer with headache, or any one of the family, use KOPFALINE, the best remedy ever offered. Safe, sure, wonderfully quick in action.

KOPFALINE cures every type of headache, especially that distressingly painful type peculiar to ladies suffering from irregularity or uterine irritation, or whose duties require them to stand for long periods.

KOPF-LINE CURES

NERVOUS SHOCK, NERVOUS DEBILITY,
NERVOUS HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
MENTAL WORRY, DIGESTIVE AILMENTS,
PALPITATION, WEAK CIRCULATION,
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Is invaluable for Teachers, Scholars, Preachers Students, Merchants, Editors, Men, Women and Children. Everybody whose nerves are at all likely to get out of order.

It is absolutely safe under all circumstances and conditions. Price, 25 cents.

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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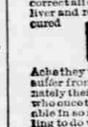

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